Insurance.

WHY should I insure my life? is a question frequently raised; not, let it be understood, in a querulous spirit, but seriously, as wishing to have a good reason given for taking a very important step.

A life policy is not a speculative venture. It is a recognized and legitimate means used by good and thoughtful men to provide against the consequences of what may be their destiny. It is an instrument, as it were, placed at their command by a Divine Power, with which to avert the calamities of poverty that must beset a family left destitute.

We will, therefore, endeavor to show cause why every man should have, at least, some insurance on his life; and that there are hardly any circumstances under which he can be placed where a policy would not have its value.

First. The rich man—that is, he who has at all times lived within his income (for, whatever may be his wealth, that man is no longer rich who exceeds it)—in this case, of course, a policy is not of vital importance, as such a man will always have some estate to bequeath; but it is equally impossible for him, especially in this country, to estimate with exactness what may be the result of his ventures, particularly when his own immediate services are required to guide and care for them. On the other hand, the amount of a life policy can always be calculated upon with certainty; and, as has been proved in many cases, will step in to save much of the property which a hasty realization would jeopardize.

Second. The merchant who conducts a large foreign business, with a vast amount of capital distributed among the many trading points of the world, and requiring years to collect. The possession of some positive sum upon which his family could depend while his property was being realized must be a comforting reflection, and relieve his mind from an anxiety inseparable from such a condition of affairs.

Third. The domestic merchant, whose capital is equally engaged in the conduct of his business, the hurried winding up of which, caused by his death, might not only be attended with a serious depreciation; but a life insurance might, indeed, be the only immediate support that this man's family would have.

Fourth. Professional men, who, when cut off early in their career, so frequently leave their families destitute. In the same class we designate all men who live on salaries, and for whom it requires long years of prudence and economy to make any provision for those they leave behind them.

We will add those who have mortgaged their estates—the houses, in fact, in which they live—which at their death would be sold over the heads of their families if the interest is not forthcoming; to provide against the risk of such a calamity there should be a life policy at least large enough to cover the mortgage.

There are many other urgent reasons for life insurance—too numerous, indeed, to be embraced within the limits of this article. But they all have reference to the one important feature of securing a provision which may be solely dependent upon a life that is proverbially uncertain. We do not desire to be always preaching the unpleasant doctrine that the tomb is merely waiting for one and all; that death must come sooner or later cannot be denied. But we repeat that, as no man can say when his time may come, whether in the heyday of youth or in the seer and yellow leaf of old age, it is well to be prepared for the consequences and to have put our house in order.

It is wonderful to remark the eternal fitness of things. No man has been permitted to know the number of his days; but in the result of science he has been encouraged to avert in this world the evil consequences that may accrue to others by his untimely end. The life insurance company—established, we might almost say, by the instinct of man—has, under the Divine Will, alleviated the sorrow and relieved the biting care of many helpless widows and orphans.

It is a pleasing task, therefore, to record the success of our large life insurance companies—a success not only in a financial but in a moral point of view—and in yearly extending the vast benefits they confer upon mankind, we see that those companies who have established the most complete personal confidence between the Agent and the Society have in reality the widest business. The Equitable is conspicuous in this respect as year by year the tie of friendship is bound tighter and tighter between the Agent and the Society. The former, feeling that he has the confidence of the company, and entertaining the warmest regard for the officers, enters upon his duties with heart and spirit.

"He best can paint it who has felt it most"

is a quotation slightly altered but very applicable to the canvasser of life insurance.

Financial & Commercial.

THE MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES.

THE market value of bonded securities, whether national, state, or corporate, is affected by the following circumstances: First, the quantity of them placed upon the market; secondly, the amount of loanable funds waiting for the opportunity of investment; thirdly, the reputation of the party issuing them for capacity and integrity; fourthly, the rate of interest which they bear; fifthly, the length of time they have to run before maturity; sixthly, the degree of their negotiability, or convertibility into other forms of property; finally, the distance of the market from the place of issue and payment. These are the chief circumstances which determine the current or selling price of all classes of bonds. Seldom do they all operate concurrently in the same direction; and, hence, the market price is the result of their several forces, mutually modifying each other. Money-lenders, taking all these points into the account, and desiring to reap the largest profits from their capital, classify bonds into first, second, and third rate, and so on, according as they present the elements of value in a higher or lower degree. This carries some above par and sinks others below it.

During the war the bonds of the United States were greatly depreciated in this country and in Europe; and this fact was due in part to the large quantity of them which the necessities of the Government compelled it to place upon the market, and in part to the doubt which overhung the issue of that terrible struggle. After the war the largeness of the public debt and the frequent suggestion of repudiating schemes by fraudulent methods of payment also served to keep down their price. Military, political, and financial victories have wholly removed some of these influences, and so counteracted others as to place the bonds of the Government upon a solid foundation of public credit. So far as the question of national capacity and integrity is concerned, they ought to be regarded above suspicion. There surely can be no safer investment than in the bonds of the United States. The favor which they have found with European capitalists within the last few years, especially within the last eighteen months, shows the estimate in which they are held abroad. Their rise of price, in the foreign as well as the home market, is evidence to the same effect.

How shall the market value of these bonds be not only sustained where it is, but advanced to the point that will enable the Government to fund a portion of them at a lower rate of interest? It is plain that no funding bill, simply as such, in the absence of the proper conditions, can accomplish the result. Legislation does not control market values. Bonds, like everything else offered for sale, are subject to those general laws which determine the course of prices; and, hence, they cannot be forced upon the market against these laws.

We are of the opinion that the main influences by which we are successfully to fund a portion of the public debt at par must first operate in our *own* market. Let us continue the reduction of the debt at the rate of fifty or sixty millions each year; let us so adjust our tariff and tax system as to provide an ample surplus for this purpose; let us expand our banking system so as to create a greater demand for government bonds to be used for banking purposes; let us gradually withdraw our greenback circulation, and in the same proportion substitute therefor the notes of national banks; let Congress authorize the issue of a banking bond at four per cent., making its acceptance compulsory upon the national banks, with such exemptions and immunities in favor of the banks as will remove all just ground of complaint; and in these ways we shall be advancing toward the point—desired by all and ultimately practicable—at which the Government can borrow money at a cheaper rate. We believe in the funding theory; yet its accomplishment must be the work of time. Time and financial wisdom will at length make it a fact. If it cannot be secured to-day, then we can afford to wait till to-morrow. We have taken a long step toward it within the last eighteen months; and continuance in the same general policy for a similar period will either secure the result or bring us very near to it.

CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL CAPITALS.

THE savings banks of the State of New York, according to the last report of the Bank Superintendent, owned on the 1st of January, 1872, the sum of $267,905,826 on 776,700 open accounts, which gives an average of $344.92 to each account. This stupendous liability, distributed through more than three-quarters of a million of accounts, represents a vast consolidation of small capitals by the agency of one hundred and forty-seven savings banks. To the depositors, who are for the most part comparatively poor people, these institutions afford an immense benefit, in taking provident care of their accumulations, in holding them subject to payment at their demand, and in cultivating in them habits of industry, economy, and thrift.

This, however, is by no means the whole effect accruing from savings banks. There is an indirect result, which, though not the primary end of their organization, is, nevertheless, one of no minor importance. Savings banks not only gather these small sums into a concentrated form; but they also lend them, and thus furnish a vast capital with which to conduct the various industrial operations of society. A portion of this capital, being invested on bond and mortgage, enables the owners of real estate to build on their lots, and thereby give employment to the working classes. Another portion is loaned to corporations that are engaged in great public improvements, which create a demand for labor and contribute to enrich the country. Still another is invested in public stocks, and thus supplies the Government with needed capital. The financial processes which have their rise in the loaning agency of savings banks extend far and wide through all the complicated machinery upon which the growth and prosperity of society depend. The very persons who are directly benefited receive a large indirect benefit from the capital which they themselves furnish; and which, being deposited in savings banks, becomes a loanable fund, that in the hands of borrowers gives them employment.

The bricklayer, for example, who has an account with a savings bank, may be the real lender of a part of the money which comes back to him in the form of wages. He helps to create the working capital which requires labor for its profitable use. What is true of him is equally true of every other workingman who has a deposit in a savings bank. If these small deposits were hoarded, they would be simply so much idle and unproductive capital. Being consolidated and then loaned by savings banks, they act as a powerful stimulant to productive industry, while securing to their owners all the advantages of a surplus fund, safely preserved for the day of want. On both accounts savings banks deserve to rank among the very best financial instrumentalities of modern civilization.

MONETARY SUPPLY.

MONEY, whether in the form of the precious metals or that of a convertible paper currency, is the great instrument through which, either directly or indirectly, nearly all the exchanges of civilized society are effected. As the universal language of property, it is virtually equivalent to whatever it will buy. In the sense of value, one can carry a farm in his pocket or lock up a ship's cargo in his safe. An ample supply of money, or its convertible equivalent, is, hence, an imperative public necessity. Individuals may be poor, as the result of prodigality or indolence; but society should never suffer itself to be pinched for the want of sufficient circulation easily to conduct all the exchanges of business.

Moreover, in all progressive communities there can be no fixed and absolute standard of the amount of currency actually demanded to meet the wants of the people. As the operations of industry and trade expand, the monetary machinery of society should be so *elastic* as naturally to accommodate itself to the progress of events. No system is perfect that wants this attribute. The general experience of the world is in favor of the banking system, invested with currency powers, and based on adequate securities for the prompt redemption of bank-notes. This system being adopted, then Government, having determined what shall be lawful money, and fixed the conditions under which all banks shall be organized, should establish no bank monopolies; but, subject to these conditions, leave the business equally open to all parties. This is practically the surest way to keep the circulating medium parallel with the wants of the public, and at the same time so distribute its sources as to avoid undue concentration in one place and great local scarcity in another.

The want of *free* banking, and consequently a monopoly in the right to issue bank currency, constitute one of the serious evils in the banking system of England. It was fixed upon the country by the act of Parliament in 1844, and has lasted from that day to this. Though the business of the country has more than trebled since this period, its banks of issue have actually lessened in number, and their note circulation has been very considerably reduced. This is one of the prolific reasons for the numerous financial spasms to which English trade has been subject for the last twenty-five years. The monetary system of England is virtually that of a banking aristocracy. It is not sufficiently flexible to meet the wants of trade.

Our National Banking Law expressly provided, as originally passed, "that the entire amount of notes for circulation to be issued under this act shall not exceed three hundred millions of dollars." It has since been modified, so as to admit of a limited increase of circulation. The whole idea of limitation, in our judgment, ought to be entirely abandoned, and the banking business, like all other business, thrown open to public competition. A *fixed* and unyielding volume of currency in the bosom of a growing country, and, hence, increasingly demanding greater volume, is upon the very face of the idea a mistake. It contradicts all the lessons of experience. We hope to see this mistake corrected at the next session of Congress. We believe that the correction would prove a great public good. It would open the way for just as much currency among the people, in all parts of the country, as their business necessities require. Guarantee redemption by suitable provisions, and then let us have unrestricted free trade in banking.

MONEY MARKET.

THE bank statements for the past three weeks have exhibited a steadily declining reserve, caused partly by an increasing demand for money for regular commercial purposes and by shipments of currency to the South and West. But this decrease in the reserve of our Associated Banks, though it would once have caused a feeling of alarm on the Stock Exchange, has had no perceptible influence on the rates of money on call loans, for the reason that a much larger amount than usual has been held by private bankers, and to the fact that many of the large stock houses have taken the precaution to provide themselves with all the money they are likely to need, at 7 per cent. up to the end of December. The bank statement, therefore, is deprived of half its terrors, and money on Saturday was freely offered at 4 per cent. until Monday, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weekly bank statement, which showed that the legal reserve had been drawn down to very nearly a panic point. The figures showed a loss of nearly three millions of specie, attributable to the heavy customs payments of the week, amounting to four millions. The decrease in legal tenders was quite light. The deposits fell off nearly five and a half millions. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:

	August 31st.	*Sept. 7th.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$286,819,400	$287,540,000	Dec. $1,172,400
Specie	16,479,500	13,451,200	Dec. 2,561,200
Circulation	27,475,600	27,532,900	Inc. 57,300
Deposits	219,081,300	213,618,200	Dec. 5,463,100
Legal tenders	49,366,700	49,068,500	Dec. 298,200

An analysis of the above shows that the banks now hold only $2,232,525 in excess of the legal reserve—a loss for the week of $1,908,875.

Such a statement as this would have created serious apprehensions a few years ago; but the business public has learned to place confidence in the present head of the Treasury Department, and no fears are entertained of his permitting a panic in the money market while we are in the midst of a presidential campaign. Then there is the inspiriting and comforting news from Maine, which has the effect of a tonic on the business men of the whole country.

In mentioning last week the loss by fire of the steamer "Bienville," of the Pacific Mail Company's line of steamers to Aspinwall, we remarked that the disaster had opened the eyes of the speculators to the possibility of such accidents to the other steamers of the Company. The next day after we wrote these words intelligence was received of the loss by fire of the steamship "America," belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, and valued at over a million of dollars. The loss is a very serious one, as the Company had no insurance, and the market value of the stock fell off to 69½, a decline of 4¼ per cent. But the larger holders of the stock could not afford to let the accident produce a panic; and they stepped forward and arrested the fall, and even forced the price up again to 71, and it has since vibrated between that point and 70.

Western Union Telegraph stock, which has no connection with Pacific Mail, and had previously been strongly maintained, sympathized in the fall, and has since ruled at 70 to 71.

Toward the close of the week there was a very active movement in New York Central, which went up to 100¾, on the strength of rumors to the effect that an extra dividend of 10 per cent. would be declared in stock, in addition to the regular 4 per cent. half-yearly dividend, payable in October. But there were no other foundations for the rumor than a well-grounded belief that the "Commodore's" friends had been buying the stock.

The rest of the market has been without special excitement, and the return of absent operators from their summer excursions has not had any marked influence upon prices.

Gold has been steady at 113 to 113⅛ during the week; and on Monday, after selling at 113, rose at the close to 113⅛.

In the loan market there is a growing tendency to higher rates, and, after loans being made at 4 per cent. early on Monday, the rate has ranged from 5 to 6 at the close of bank hours, the banks demanding 7 per cent. on 90 days.

QUOTATIONS OF CITY BANK STOCKS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10TH.

	Offered.	*Asked.*
New York	125	—
Merchants'	116	118
Union	135	137
City	255	—
Phenix	103	—
Tradesmen's	140	—
Butchers' and Drovers'	—	146
Gallatin National	132	—
Merchants' Exchange	—	95
State of New York	—	113
Commerce	118	118¼
Mercantile	130	—
American Exchange	—	115
Chatham	150	—
Bank of the Republic	114	—
Bank of North America	103	105
Hanover	—	200
Irving	127	—
Metropolitan	—	135
Citizens'	130	—
Grocers'	—	110
East River	115	—
Market	125	—
Nassau	108	110
Shoe and Leather	—	150¾
Corn Exchange	125	127
Continental	92	—
St. Nicholas	—	114
Marine	105	—
Commonwealth	—	90
Importers' and Traders'	171	—
Park	152	—
Manufacturers' & Merchants'	100	101
N. Y. National Exchange	97	—
Central National	100	101
Fourth National	111	113
Ninth National	110	111
Tenth National	90	—
Eleventh Ward	—	100
Credit	170	—
Farmers' & Drovers' Ass'n	—	101
German American	—	103

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

The offer of the balance of the Chesapeake and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds remaining at the disposal of the Company for sealed proposals, until Monday, 16th instant, will attract the attention of capitalists and investors throughout the country. This has been a favorite and popular loan, and its negotiation a great success. As the sale of the balance of all that the Company control will lead to its withdrawal from the market so far as they are concerned, and its introduction upon the Stock Exchange at an early day, the announcement will undoubtedly bring a large response in the form of bids for the bonds.

The great importance and value of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its resources for a large and remunerative traffic, together with the integrity and efficiency of management which is guaranteed by the names of such men as C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, Wm. H. Aspinwall, David Stewart, and other well-known New York merchants and business men in its board of directors, have been often referred to in these columns, and should sufficiently establish the character of the security.

Proposals will be received for large or small amounts, so that every investor, large or small, may make his own bid at such a price as he is willing to pay for the bonds, subject, of course, to acceptance or non-acceptance by the directors when the bids shall be opened. In accordance with our general practice, we will attend to the business for any of our readers who may wish to send their proposals through us. A letter addressed to us, stating the amount of bonds desired and the price to be bid, accompanied with a remittance of 5 per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, will be sufficient. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, coupon or registered.

DRY GOODS.

AN extraordinarily active market has prevailed all the week, and it is hardly likely that a more active one will be known this season. It is, doubtless, within the mark to say that so great a quantity of dry goods has never before been distributed in any one week as during the one past. The weather was cool and peculiarly favorable, and various causes contributed to the general movement. Agents, commission houses, importers, auctioneers, and jobbers were alike busy; while the large retail houses fairly entered upon their autumn sales, which have this season commenced early. It might be expected that in a time of such general activity prices would have remained steady, if an advance had not been established; but the agents of the New York Mills standard fabrics, instead of taking advantage of the free purchasing that had commenced, unexpectedly announced on Wednesday a reduction of two cents a yard on their popular fabrics. The movement was a wise one, no doubt; but it gave a temporary check to the transactions in other domestic cottons, and compelled the agents of the Wamsutta Mills to make a reduction in the rates of their 4-4 goods equal to a cent and a half a yard. The whole market was unsettled for a while; but prices began to grow steady again and the activity was resumed. This sudden reduction of prices was made, of course, on the conviction that lower rates would be established on the raw material; and not without reason, for the cotton crop of the present year, after making all allowances for catterpillars and other destructive agencies, is not likely to fall below 3,500,000 bales.

One of the chief movements of special interest was the sale by auction of six hundred cases of felt skirts, of the manufacture of Bennett, Trask & Paddock, which attracted purchasers from all parts of the country. The auctioneers were Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., and the sale was a very satisfactory one.

Unbleached sheetings and shirtings are in more active demand, with increasing sales. The recent reduction of rates of the various standard makes are well maintained.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings were selling freely at market prices until the reduction on Wednesday of 2 cents a yard on the New York Mills fabrics, which caused a corresponding decline of 1¼ cents on 4-4 Wamsutta and a pause on other popular and standard makes. These reductions unsettled the market temporarily, as a matter of course; but they will give fresh stimulus to buyers as soon as all other prices become settled.

Printing cloths have been in rather more active demand, with a fractional advance in the rates; 64 extra quality selling at 7⅞ to 7¾ cents.

The trade in standard prints has continued to be very active, and the stock in first hands of desirable styles is unusually small. The activity in these goods is exceptional, and consequently prices are very firm.

Ginghams are in good demand and prices are firmly maintained for all the popular makes.

Blue and colored goods are generally in active demand, with larger sales than for some time past and firm prices.

Woolens of all descriptions are in more lively demand, and the sales of woolen shawls have been active at well-maintained prices.

Cloths, overcoatings, and fancy cassimeres are in better demand, but agents have found it necessary to make a slight reduction of prices in certain make. Fancy cassimeres, however, of desirable qualities maintain steady prices and are selling more freely.

Suitings of favorite makes are selling more freely, and prices are well maintained.

Satinets are not in much better demand, but there is an appreciable improvement and prices are steady.

Flannels are still selling actively; but there is an evident pressure to sell, which prevents the hardening of prices that had been looked for by some of the agents. But the demand is fairly active and prices are steady.

In domestic worsted dress goods there is a very satisfactory business doing, and in no department of our manufactures is there a more encouraging improvement exhibited than in the various fabrics that are classed under this head. Prices are comparatively low and the market is well maintained.

Foreign goods are selling more freely, and the season is now opening when the city trade exerts a very marked influence upon all descriptions of imported fabrics. There are no new indications to report in relation to the class of goods which depend upon a fashionable demand for their value. The imports would be alarmingly large, and might lead some to calculate on a glut in the market for certain styles of fancy goods, if it were not for the fact that consumption increases more rapidly than the calculations of the importers can provide for. Last year was a very active one among our dry goods importers, but this year the importations are larger.

The total imports of dry goods at this port for eight months foot up about one hundred and seven millions, against ninety-seven and a half millions for the corresponding period of last year, and only seventy-two millions for the same time in 1870.

The stock in bond has increased over six millions since the beginning of the year, showing that a large amount of goods still remain in warehouse, to be delivered as the trade demands.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R'CO.
NEW YORK, Sept. 9th, 1872.

BY direction of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company we offer, for proposals, *all* the remaining balance of their FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, now amounting to $2,938,700. Proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., and will be received up to and including Monday, the 16th inst., the directors reserving the right to reject any proposals which it may not be for the interests of the Company to accept. The five per cent. deposit will be applied toward the payment, in case of accepted bids, and returned to those whose proposals are not accepted.

The president of the Company, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, is well known as the vice-president of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the same energy displayed in the management of that corporation, and to which its remarkable success is so largely due, is being put forth in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Board of Directors is composed of probably as strong and able men as were ever associated together to carry out a great enterprise. Among them are the following well known New York merchants: Messrs. A. A. LOW, WM. H. ASPINWALL, JONAS G. CLARK, DAVID STEWART, WM. WHITEWRIGHT.

This road will extend from Richmond to the heart of the great West, at a point on the Ohio River 318 miles below Pittsburgh, where it will at once connect with 12,000 miles of river navigation, and soon by connecting roads with the whole great system of Western railroads, thus giving a short, direct, and easy-grade outlet to the millions of people and inexhaustible products of the West to the Atlantic Coast; and in return furnishing them with the manufactures of the east, and cheap coal and cheap iron from along the line of the road. Its traffic must be immense. It will cost, fully equipped, upward of $30,000,000. Of the whole length of the line, 427 miles, at this date 330 miles are completed; the grading is nearly done on the remainder, the iron is being rapidly laid, and during November next it is expected trains will run through to the Ohio River.

The Western end, 200 miles, will be nearly all laid with steel rails, the bridging all iron, and the masonry first-class in every respect.

The total amount of these bonds is $15,000,000. The amount sold by us from the date of bringing out the loan is $14,489,600.

The amount now offered by us is made up as follows:

UNSOLD BALANCE OF LOAN, as above	$510,400
REPURCHASED AND RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE FOR DEBENTURE BONDS OF THE COMPANY	2,413,300
LEAVING BALANCE SUBJECT TO PROPOSALS	$2,923,700

Should the Proposals exceed this amount, a proper award among the accepted proposals will be made. An opportunity for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Estates, and Investors to get so good a Bond on a great road, at a moderate price, is rarely offered.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, either Coupon or Registered. Interest payable May and November; both principal and interest payable in New York City, in U. S. Gold Coin. The accrued interest from May 1st will be added to all accepted proposals.

Proposals should be addressed to

Fisk & Hatch,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Company.

RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.

A VERY material increase of Interest and Principal is realized by holders of Government 5-20s and other high-priced Securities who exchange them, at their present premium, for Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, which are now selling at par. The latter bear seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest (about 8½ currency), and are recommended to the public as a well-secured and unusually profitable investment. The redemption and cancellation of these bonds has already begun, and will steadily continue, as they are now being received by the Railroad Company at 1.10 in payment and exchange for its lands.

Besides being the obligation of a strong corporation, they are a first lien upon all the property and franchises of the Company, including the road, its net earnings, all equipments, and rolling stock. In addition to this usual security, Northern Pacific Bonds are a first and only mortgage on a grant of land amounting to about 23,000 acres to each mile of road, extending across the continent in what is known as the Fertile Belt, and greatly enhanced in value by the construction of the road through the midst of it.

The road is building with satisfactory rapidity and judicious economy, both eastward and westward. The finished sections already enjoy a large traffic. Five hundred and seventeen miles will be in operation the present season, connecting the commerce of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence with that of the Upper Missouri, and uniting by rail the waters of Puget Sound and the Columbia River. This extent of road entitles the company to about Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land in fee simple, and hereafter every mile constructed will entitle the company to 25,600 acres of the grant.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing route of road, connections, tributary country, etc., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia, and Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and of Europe.

A Liberal Sinking Fund provided in the Mortgage Deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in *gold*. Interest at eight [8] per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from August 15th, 1872.

Maps, Circulars, Documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall Street, N. Y.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall Street, N. Y., offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily balances at the rate of Four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, etc., for Investors

GROCERS' MARKET REVIEW.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT,"
BY H. K. THURBER & CO.,
173 and 175 Chambers, 194, 196, 198 Greenwich street, New York.

COFFEES.—The demand for invoices of Brazils continues dull, as jobbers have fair stocks and decline purchasing until the market becomes more settled. Fancy grades are almost entirely out of the market, and when found sell readily at more than their relative value. Present prospects denote somewhat lower prices, although a low range of prices is not generally anticipated this season, and importers are not pressing goods on the market at present. East and West Indian Coffees are dull, and the market is in favor of the buyer.

FISH AND SALT.—Codfish are in good demand, with full sales. Mackerel continue steady and firm. Herring are in good jobbing request. Dutch Herring have sold largely. Liverpool Fine Salt is firm, with an active jobbing demand. West India is steady, with a good demand from the trade and none arriving.

FRUITS.—Foreign Dried meet with the usual jobbing demand. Pending the arrival of new, a speculative demand is not apprehended. Layer Raisins are slightly easier. Currants in good request. Sardines very firm. Turkey Prunes are firmer, as the new crop is expected to be lighter and late in coming to hand. Citron receded slightly; but, a speculative demand springing up, the loss was recovered. Foreign Green are scarce. Domestic Dried in light request. Domestic Green in full supply.

MOLASSES.—Good grades are in request and steady. Common is not much called for. Boiling grades of high test are in demand. Stocks are not large and holders exhibit considerable firmness, as large additions are not expected and the trade demand is setting in. Domestic continues firm.

RICE.—Carolina is in active demand for good parcels of Old Crop, the New that has come to hand being mostly out of condition, from too early curing. Rangoon is steady, with a better supply. Patna is scarce and Domestic substituted. The home demand is good for all.

SPICES.—The market is active and the recent buoyancy continues, especially in the jobbing demand, with some movement in whole parcels. All kinds have an upward tendency.

SUGARS.—Refined continue very active at hardening rates. The production is scarcely equal to the demand, and, as the trade is active, sellers have the advantage; claiming that the increased values are not out of proportion to the advance in Raws and afford but a moderate margin. Buyers are compelled to accept the situation, but are not inclined to purchase in anticipation of future wants. Raws continue very firm at the recent advance. A fair business is doing, mostly in the medium and lower grades, the best qualities being relatively higher and not offered freely at present ruling rates. The stock decreases and current arrivals are extremely light. Holders have confidence in better prices in the immediate future.

SYRUPS continue active at very full prices, with small supplies and increased demand. The finer grades are scarce and sell readily at outside rates, as they are being substituted for Drips to a great extent, consumers having ascertained that they are intrinsically better and relatively cheaper than fine White Drips. Sugar-house Syrup is more active and in sellers' favor.

TEAS.—There is a better feeling in the market, and, although but few invoices are selling, purchases cannot be effected to as good advantage as could have been done one week since. Greens are selling more readily than either Oolongs or Japans; but it is thought that the latter have touched bottom and will do better soon. There is more inquiry for low-grade Souchongs, which have been selling at a loss on the cost of importation.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT."

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.—Flour is slightly irregular; but the demand through the week has been more active, at better prices for all grades. Old Wheat fresh-ground Flours are quite active, and Flour from new Wheat increases in appreciation. Shipping grades are in small supply. The stock of all kinds is moderate, but sufficient for present demand. Toward the close, with Shipping grades arriving more freely, the market was quiet, and previous prices were not maintained; but later the market improved and previous rates are sustained. Southern is in good demand for shipment. Oregon and California have sold more freely. Shipments to the West Indies and the Provinces continue liberal, with light exports to Europe. Rye Flour is firmer and active, owing to the increased value of Rye in the grain. Corn Meal is in good request, at slightly increased prices. Wheat is in limited export request, in consequence of the advance in freights and decline in exchange and gold. Millers are indifferent about operating at present values. The arrivals are not large and the demand absorbs the current receipts. Winter is more attractive than Spring Wheats, and relatively higher. The quietude at the close was supposed to be temporary, as late foreign advices indicate an immediate increased demand. Rye is higher and firm, with a good demand. Corn has varied but slightly; high freights check exports. Oats are in small supply and good request, especially the best grades; ordinary lots are inactive. Barley continues nominal. Barley Malt sells at $1.50 for City, $1.30 for Canada, and $1.10 for two-rowed State.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Bricks* are in good request and full supply, at steady values. Pale are in larger stock than Fronts. *Cement* moves steadily at stereotyped prices. *Glass* is higher for most kinds. *Hair* is steady for Horse and higher for Plastering. *Lime* is steady, with but little arriving. *Lumber* is without change in values; trade is not very active. *Lath* are firm; the demand increases and light stocks favor sellers.

COTTON.—The market is active and slightly higher. The sales have been liberal for export and home use, with moderate disposals for future at increased rates. At the close a reaction took place and prices fell ¼ cent.

METALS.—Scotch Pig Iron varies but slightly. Holders are firm, looking for ultimate higher values. Stocks are small and but little expected. American is steady. Scrap is quiet and weak. Rails are inactive at unchanged prices. Refined Bar is very firm. Ingot Copper moves slowly and slightly in buyers' favor. Manufactured is steady. Pig Lead is nominal. Manufactured steady. Nails are firm. Steel is strongly held. Shot steady. Spelter quiet. Pig Tin is depressed, notwithstanding higher rates abroad. Plates are easy and in buyers' favor. Iron Wire steady. Zinc improving.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax is firmer. Candles steady. Adamantine in better supply. Drugs and Dyes in good jobbing demand and generally firm, with a decline in Opium. Chemicals in light request and prices firm. Dye Woods without change. Feathers steady. Flax dull and nominal. Gunnies firm. Hardware in fair demand. Hay and Straw in fair request. Hides active and firmer. Hops quiet. Sales confined to 1872s, and but few of those. India Rubber steady. Indigo unchanged. Leather steady, with some export demand. No increase of stock and a scarcity of light weights. Paints quiet and firm. Paper and Paper Stock unchanged. Seeds.—Clover dull. Timothy active, at higher values. Deer Skins steady. Goat in fair request. Tallow is firm. Tobacco in good demand.

OILS, NAVAL STORES, ETC.—Linseed Oil is in good demand. Sperm meets with a good inquiry. Menhaden steady. Petroleum is firm and slightly higher for both Crude and Refined. Naptha is in better request at higher rates. Spirits Turpentine is slightly irregular at the advance. Rosins are higher and active. Pitch is higher and Tar lower.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is without material change, the variations through the week being but a few cents either way. At this season of the year the corn crop is apt to enter into buyers' calculations as to the future of Pork. The corn crop is expected to be large, and, as cheap corn makes cheap Pork, the latter will not be apt to advance, unless the demand from the other side should be large, which now seems probable. Cut Meats are in good demand and firm. Beef continues dull. Smoked Meats sell readily. Bacon is firm. The supply is inadequate to the demand. Lard is firm, but inactive, the export demand being restricted by high freights and lower gold. Dressed Hogs are in good demand at 6¾ to 7¼ cents per pound.

WOOL.—The market is without essential change. But little is doing in Fleece. The situation is the same as last reported—holders firm and buyers indifferent. Sheepskins are steady. Although manufacturers are lightly stocked, the present condition of the goods market presents no encouragement to purchase Wool at present values.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10TH, 1872.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

OVER-LIBERAL Beef supplies, induced by the high price of last week, has weakened the market. A steady decline has taken place, ending in values a cent to 1½ cents per pound and averaging about one cent per pound less than the previous week, with a considerable number left over unsold. The quality generally, though better than last week, was not good. Milch Cows are in small stock and light demand at $5 advance. Calves move moderately at lower prices. The market for Sheep and Lambs, under large arrivals, is dull and weak. Swine are in good request.

BEEVES.—Receipts 10,009. Sales at 13½ to 14 cts. per pound for extra; 12½ to 13 cts. for Good to Prime; 11½ to 12 cts. for Medium to Fair; 9 to 11½ cts. for Poor to Medium; 7½ to 10 cts. for Texans.

MILCH COWS $40 to $75 per head. Receipts 41.

CALVES.—Arrived 2,817. Sales at 6½ to 9½ cts. per pound for Milk-fed and $6 to $8 per head for Grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts 38,311. Sales at 4¾ to 6¼ cts. per pound for Sheep, with a few extra at 7 cts.; and 6¾ to 8¼ cts. for Lambs, with a single choice lot at 9 cts.

SWINE.—Receipts 39,336. None sold alive.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th, 1872.

THE following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, exclusively reported to THE INDEPENDENT (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimac, D	11½	Wamsutta	9
Cocheco, L	11½	Garner & Co	10
Spragues	11½	Arnolds	10
Pacific	11½	Hamilton	11½
Amoskeag	11½	Richmond	11½
Dunnells	11½	Gloucester	11½
Allens	11½	Somerville	11½
Manchester	11½	Oriental	11½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Roanoke	12½
Hartford	12½	Glasgow	13½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	14	Pepperell, E	14
Lawrence, L

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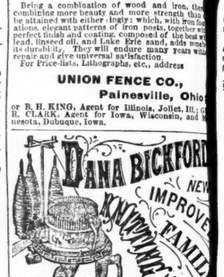

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HENRY C. BOWEN,
Editor, Publisher, and Proprietor,
P. O. Box 2787,
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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXIV. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1872. NUMBER 1242.

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THE PEACE OF GOD.

BY ROSE TERRY.

Is this Thy peace, O Lord of love!
That lies upon the silent hills,
That fills the fervid skies above
And all the earth with summer thrills?

When frost and sun and storms destroy,
When drifting tempests veil the blue,
Alike are banished calm or joy,
Is not Thy blessing fixed and true?

Is this Thy peace that falls in sleep
On weary heart and busy brain;
When, worn and sad, no more they keep
The impress of incessant pain?

Soon as the morning's faithful dawn
Awakes to life those folded eyes,
Is it Thy peace, so swiftly gone,
That from those lips and eyelids flies?

Ah! well I know it lieth hid,
With pallid blossoms, breathing balm,
Beneath that little coffin-lid,
Upon those features fair and calm.

The signet of eternal peace,
The wonderful delight of death,
The spell whose charm shall never cease,
The sacred sleep of life and breath.

So still, so utter, so serene,
So endless in its deep repose;
As tranquil as a seraph's mien,
With rest no rapture ever knows.

Lord! when my weary spirit fails,
When hope departs and falters faith,
When all life's dreadful stress assails,
Send me Thy peace—the peace of death!

THE RELATIONS OF CRIME TO INTEMPERANCE.

BY EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL.D.

DR. LYMAN BEECHER said, about thirty years ago, in Cincinnati, that if intemperance could not be stopped we should become a nation of drunkards. We have not become a nation of drunkards; but we have tens of thousands of drunkards in our midst, and tens of thousands becoming so as fast as temptation and habit can make them. After forty years' discussion of the temperance question, the results may be fairly summed up thus: In the higher walks of life, among people of education and character, there is less intemperance than there was half a century ago; which arises from the fact that it is no longer fashionable or customary in good society to keep or offer visitors wine and strong drinks at all hours of the day. On the other hand, the number of drinking shops of all kinds is much increased in proportion; and, as a result, the number of drinking people is very great—probably as great as ever, if not greater. To this it may be added that, as a consequence of this state of fact, the total abstinence societies and the prohibitory laws have, in regard to the aggregate of society, in a great measure failed. They have done good to many individuals; but they have made no great impression on the general tone and manners of society. Why not? And is any other result possible? This is the most important of all social questions. And for many years, and at this moment, it has more exercised the minds of religious people, and even of philosophers and statesmen, than any other moral or social question. But we are left to-day, as we were when Dr. Beecher began his temperance lectures, to inquire whether intemperance can either be suppressed or reduced. Has this problem any solution? I propose here to notice some facts which strongly bear upon it, and suggest some remedies which may, at least, moderate this great evil.

In November, 1871, the prosecuting attorney of Noble County, Ohio, made to the Cincinnati *Gazette* a remarkable communication. He said: "There is no excuse for retailing liquors in this county, and no crimes." The relation between intemperance and crime is not only known to observers, but is fully confirmed by statistics. I have just read "Palgrave's Central Arabia," and I find no account in the book of any common love of strong liquors, or, indeed, of any liquors at all. When you enter an Arab's house, you have the best of coffee and dates; but neither wines nor brandy. So, while Col. Palgrave is quite particular in his account of the manners and customs of the Arabians, there is no notice of any broils, or street-fights, or police, or jails, except the prison and guards of the king's palace. The Bedouins, or wild Arabs of the Desert, are noted for robbery and pillage; but even they are not charged with intemperance. Here is one point, at least, in which the Arab and the Mohammedan may claim to be superior to the Christian American. These facts show that it is possible to have a nation or a community without intemperance. If so, then we need not despair. We may, at least, reduce intemperance to narrower limits, and, in doing that, diminish the crime and poverty so prevalent in great cities. It may be admitted that mankind must have a stimulus. That stimuli is as apt to be sensual, except in those cases (happily never very numerous) in which education and religion have furnished a moral stimulus superior to the appetites of the body. But let us look at the *facts*. Much of the drinking of *strong* liquors is, no doubt, due to climate, which modifies our whole physical being, and even political laws and institutions. The northern nations of Europe drink brandy. The middle and southern people of Europe think they are not intemperate, because they drink wines and ales; but, in fact, statistics show that all those nations are intemperate.

The lower orders of English take enormous quantities of ale and beer, and in London much gin. In this country we take whisky in immense quantities, as they do in Scotland and Ireland. Taken by this single standard, our civilization is below that of Arabia and Persia. The question with us is whether our civilization can be raised above this opprobrium; or whether, while the nation is making its grand progress in freedom and material arts, it can reform, if not all intemperance, at least, the outward manners and appearances, so that there shall be the seeming of decency and good order. Here is a man put on a dray, like a pig, and carted to the station-house, for drunkenness; there is a woman fallen dead drunk in the streets, with a half-starved baby at her breast; and beyond a grog-shop, with a crowd about, bawling and fighting, and not uncommonly somebody stabbed. In New York City are 2,500 policemen on guard, and four-fifths of their whole business is to prevent and punish crimes of violence arising out of grog-shops. The whole people are put to an enormous expense; in fact, three-fourths of all the cost of preventing crime and administering justice is on account of the crimes, disorders, and losses caused by retail dram-shops. All this is well known, and society voluntarily permits the *causes* of crimes, which it afterward punishes in the comparatively innocent offender. Is that just? Which ought to be punished, the man who drugs and tempts another, or he who in half insanity was tempted to the crime? Let reasonable men answer. A great French statistician says truly that "society *prepares* the crimes which it punishes." Now, what is to be done? Ought not society to consider whether this is the best mode of getting along? We believe as much in the free agency of man as any who talk about their right to drink. And we believe as little in the power of civil law to reform mankind as any of the philosophers of the social school. But, on the other hand, we believe that, if government has no moral duties to perform, no right to preserve order and peace, to protect religion, or educate its people, then it has no right to exist. It has no functions which are salutary to the people. But the common sense of the people rejects the idea that government has no power; and, on the contrary, actually enforces this power in many cases—such as gambling houses, and bawd-houses, and in other cases of immorality.

But why is not the manufacture of drunkenness as immoral as either of the others? The State of Ohio has taken the first and the best step to prevent this immoral manufacture; and it is likely, so far as it goes, to be very effectual. This is to make the retailer of liquors *responsible* for the evil he does. 1. A person making another person intoxicated, by selling intoxicating liquors to him, shall be held liable to whoever takes care of him, however long it may be needed. If this were enforced strictly, it would cut off the profits of grog-sellers. But the next provision is still more effectual. 2. "Every wife, child, guardian, parent, employer," or other person *injured in person or property* shall have a right of action against any person who, by selling intoxicating liquors, has caused the damage. A married woman has the same right of action as if she were single. This is the true principle, and is already working admirably. Several women have already recovered damages under that act, and other suits have been begun.

The liquor press is much offended by these laws, and declares it will break up some of their friends. If they manufacture drunkenness, they ought to be broken up.

If the laws of Ohio are strictly enforced, nine-tenths of the liquor-sellers will have to stop. There is no need of a prohibitory law; because that cannot be enforced unless you can enforce this now in existence. The great principle—which ought to pervade all laws—is not to prevent human action, but to hold every person responsible for all the wrong he has *caused*, whether he did the acts or not. This principle, carried out, will soon prevent people from the business of making others drunk, when they have to be responsible for their crimes and their losses.

We were about to refer to some statistics on this subject. The commissioner of statistics, E. D. Mansfield, in his report of 1859, gives the police offenses of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus—8,567; and of these *thirteen hundred were directly from drunkenness*. But this was, no doubt, short of the truth; because only those cases were reported as such which were known and palpable—far short of those which were really so caused. In the table (attached to this report) of murders and suicides, which gave 160, the majority of the whole was caused by intoxication.

In his report for 1867 the commissioner has this paragraph, viz.:

"INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR ON CRIME.—It is impossible to get this fact, except in cases where it is obvious and palpable. From the returns in previous reports and from observation, I suppose that the known cases of crime committed under the influence of liquor are not more than half the whole number. However that may be, I can here state only the cases actually returned, and they are more or less erroneous. The influence of liquor is most obvious in crimes of *violence*, a large part of which are the direct consequence of intoxication. The crimes *against the person* are thus stated:

Cases prosecuted	1,071
Number of convictions	453
Number under influence of liquor	364."

Considerably more than half of all the crimes of violence are committed as the *direct consequence of intoxication*. In fact, if we could get at the real truth, it is probable that more than four-fifths of all the crimes of violence are committed under the influence of liquor.

Let us return now to our text. The prosecuting attorney of Noble County says there is no liquor-selling and no crimes. But Noble County has no large town—scarcely any town at all. The largest town in the county has only 800 people. Therefore, Noble County cannot be an absolute rule for Cincinnati, with 2,800 grog-shops in it. We admit that at once. Moreover, we have so much trust in our German-American citizens that we do not propose to make any law preventing the freedom of action. But we say (and the reader will be reminded of the "Merchant of Venice") that every man who sells whisky, wine, lager-beer, or opium shall be *responsible for the crimes he causes*. He will be very careful how he sells under that dispensation of justice. This is the substance of the "Adair Law," as it is called in Ohio, and which promises to be very effective. When a man frequents a grog-shop (as thousands do), becomes an habitual drunkard, to the distress or ruin of his family, there are three parties to that crime: one is the drunkard himself, another is the grog-shop keeper, and the third is the owner of the property. Society should punish each of them equally. They are all parties to a great crime against society, as well as themselves. If a man will say, I have a right to drink whisky and to dispose of my time and property, you will find it hard to answer him. Unquestionably he has these rights. But, if you say, "That is true. But you have no right to make yourself insane; you have no right to ruin your family; you have no right to cause crimes against society," then he cannot answer you. But what is true of him is true of the grog-shop keeper, who makes him drunk; and is even more true of the owner of property who rents it to the grog-shop keeper. The owner of property starts up, surprised, and says: "What! Have I not a right to rent my property to whom I choose?" "No, sir! You have no right to rent your property in such a way as to set fire to the city or cause half-a-dozen murders." This is just as true of bawd-houses, which make thousands of strumpets, as it is of the grog-shops, which make thousands of drunkards. Why does not society march straight up to the truth, *and make every man responsible for the consequences of his own acts?* There is no other possible way in which these great social evils can be remedied. I am well aware that there are ultraists who will not agree with me. They have an idea that law ought to prevent everything. If, therefore, law ought to prohibit everything, what if it does embody provisions to this effect? It cannot be enforced. Human law can only touch *overt acts*. What are those acts? The act of the man who knowingly rented property to a grog-shop keeper; the act of the man who put the bottle to his neighbor's lips; and, lastly, the act of the man who made himself drunk by drinking of that bottle—there is the whole of the transaction. Now make *each offender responsible for his own acts*, and society will be cleared from half, at least, of its intemperance.

THE EXILES' LAMENT.

PSALM CXXXVII.

BY W. ORMISTON, D.D.

SEVERAL of the psalms obviously refer to the time of the Babylonian captivity. The deep and bitter anguish which filled the hearts of the captives at the commencement of their exile finds pious and pathetic expression in the seventy-fourth. The one hundred and second indicates their joyous feelings of jubilant anticipation as the time of the promised deliverance drew near. Their mournful sentiments of pensive melancholy and weary longing during its long and dreary continuance constitute the burden of the one hundred and thirty-seventh. It was probably written by some gifted captive Levite at the time. Some suppose it to have been composed by Jeremiah, the prophet of tears, and sent to his countrymen in the land of their exile, in order to awaken fond memories of the past and sustain a living hope for the future; and certainly the ode is worthy even of his pen, for it is one of the sweetest, most plaintive, and exquisitely beautiful elegies in any language. It is full of heart-melting, tear-bringing pathos. The moaning of the captive, the wailing of the exile, and the sighing of the saints are heard in every line.

Four distinct scenes are successively so vividly portrayed that they seem actually to pass before the vision.

SCENE 1ST.

On the bank of a river, near the close of the day, a numerous company of men, women, and children are seen assembled, apparently for the purpose of worship. They are seated in a posture of grief, under the shade of the drooping willows, from the boughs of which are suspended their harps, unstrung. They all turn their faces toward the setting sun, for in that direction lies the land they love. They weep and make lamentation. The men lean their faces upon their knees, and the women rock to and fro, as they make their sad and mournful plaint. Who are these weeping mourners? What is the cause of their bitter grief? They are exiles from the land of Judah, captives from the city of Jerusalem. They remember Zion. These are tears of earnest, fervent piety, as well as of crushed and bleeding patriotism. As they gaze upon the flowing stream, the widespread plain, the waving willows, and the towers of the distant city, they think of the Valley of the Jordan, the olive trees and vineyards of Palestine, the hills which stand round about Jerusalem, the sacred city itself, and the holy Temple, as they had seen it in its glory; and, contrasting their former privileges with their present destitution, the ancient magnificence of Zion with its utter desolation now, they weep, and well they may.

They remember with penitential regret their past neglect of God's house and its sacred ordinances. They sorrowfully recall the time when they might have kept holiday before God in Salem, when it was said to them: Come and "let us go into the house of the Lord," and they did not. And the thought deepens their anguish and intensifies their grief. Memory and conscience possess a fearful power and inflict many a pang. Ill-spent Sabbaths supply many with material for bitter and unavailing regret.

SCENE 2D.

A little later in the day a gay, merry band of idle strollers saunter forth for an evening ramble by the riverside, and, seeing the sad company under the willows, and the harps hanging over their heads, draw near; and, actuated by the sheer wantonness of sport, or a natural curiosity to hear something new and strange, carelessly, perhaps insolently or scornfully, call upon the weeping exiles for one of their native sacred songs. Surely this was adding insult to injury, asking captives to sing and expecting exiles to rejoice. It is charitably to be hoped that the thoughtless mirthseekers suspected not the deep wound such a request would inflict, and received with due deference the serious response which their ill-timed jest called forth. How can *you* ask us to sing? *You*, who have dragged us from our homes, burned our dwellings, robbed our treasures, laid waste our fields, desecrated our Temple, and slain our children. We may be constrained to endure our sad lot, and serve and obey you; but it is surely too much to expect that we should rejoice in our dishonor and make music and sing for you. How can *we* sing a song of former gladness? *We*, far from home, away from the courts of God's house—that glorious house, itself in ruin—how can *we* strike our harps or raise our voices in a festal song? The ill-timed levity and worldliness of the ungodly frequently grieve the people of God and add to their affliction in times of trouble. It is cruel and cowardly to taunt the unfortunate or make sport of the wretchedness of the unhappy.

SCENE 3D.

The mourning exiles are again alone. Their memories, thus stirred up, summon back the scenes of other days, when they were wont to sing the Lord's songs in Zion; and their tears flow afresh, their homesickness is increased, and they lovingly, longingly look toward Jerusalem, once the City of the Great King, the pride of their hearts, her very ashes dear to them still, with fond regrets. They converse with each other of the past; and, animated by an intense love of country and a deep, tender reverence for the house and worship of God, they solemnly and enthusiastically unite in a common, pious, patriotic vow to be faithful in their attachment to Jerusalem and constant in their devotion to Zion under all circumstances. Dearer to them was the sacred city, even in her ruins, and the beautiful house wherein their fathers had worshiped, though now demolished and despoiled, than any earthly possession or personal joy. Rather, far, would they that fast in your schools. Now for about two generations we have been under high pressure. The work done has been marvelous. Our nerves have come to the surface. Men's brains give way. Insanity is vastly more common. Our faces have grown thin and eager. We must have rest. One of the signs to imply a more quiet generation, with less of inquiry and less of bustling novelty, is the song of our poets. They begin to look backward, rather than forward. Tennyson was prophetic, until latterly he has sung of olden days—King Arthur and Merlin. Swinburne, so far as he has done any good work, has joined the classic chorus. Morris, above all the rest, is the poet of the off-clearing. He has nothing to say of the future, except with hope of rest in a quiet golden age—nothing of the mysteries and marvels of our iron age. He does not preach, or aim to inspire, or prophesy, or take up the moral work of the day. The keen subtleties of the craving heart, as portrayed in Tennyson, playing with theological formulas, or troubled about future rewards or the resurrection—these Morris never sings.

"The heavy trouble, the bewildering care
That weighs us down who live and earn our bread
These idle verses have no power to bear."

But rather:

"Dreamer of dreams, born out of due time,
Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?
Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the iron gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the singer of an empty lay."

The thread that links all these poems is an importunate craving for peace, rest, a chance to live a full, round, long life, untroubled by the buzz of planning and the disappointment of failures. There is a supreme appreciation of pure physical life—not gross, like Swinburne, nor sensuous, like Whitman, but yet physical. The brain is tired with its rackings and its contrivings. It goes to its vacation—the world off-clears the chips of its inventions and experiments:

"Of Heaven or Hell I have no power to sing."

His song is altogether of this earth, full of earth as may be; luscious as autumn and warm as summer. It recognizes that this earth is God's, as well as the next; and this life may be rightfully reveled in, as well as a future life; and the body is a charming house. There is not the remotest ascetic touch; but a frank taking possession of the world, as a dear, bright, joyous home. Is this not well? Have we not been almost yearning ourselves out of the flesh with our hopes for the next life? Have we not been taught to despise our own green flower-belted gift from the Father? We need to rest, and meditate, and rejoice, and be contented now. And so "Earthly Paradise" is peculiarly a vacation book. It does not bother us with the smoke or the philosophy, the clothes or the dogmas, that wear us out. Its very style is of the past. There is a trace everywhere of the Greek classic; the tone of the charming old Northern myth that gave birth to Baldur and Loki; a touch of the Troubadour wanderings; and the frank, open humanity of Chaucer. These are either blended in the flow of a yearning, somewhat troubled verse, or they appear and disappear by turns.

So I place side by side on my vacation table Miller and Morris. One is the fresh young soul, just pushing open the bushes of his Western wilds, and singing the wonders of the wide world he finds. He is full of astonishment and excitement and passion. The other is quietly looking out of the door of the past, and telling us in soothing narration what he sees of sports and loves and lives and deaths. He sees much what this golden afternoon we see among the hills of New York.

"The level ground along the river's side
Was merry through the day with sounds of those
Who gathered apples: over the stream arose
The northward-looking slopes, where the swine ranged
Over the fields that hook and scythe had changed
Since the last month; but 'twixt the tree-holes gray
Above them did they see the terraced way,
And over that the vine-stocks, row on row,
Whose dusty leaves, well trimmed and yellowing now,
But little hid the bright-bloomed vine branches.
Then day-long, 'neath the shadows of the trees,
The elders sat. Chary of speech they were,
For good it seemed to watch the young folks there:
Not so much busied with their harvesting,
But o'er their baskets they might stop to sing;
Nor for the end of labor all so fain,
But eyes of men from eyes of maids might gain
Some look desired."

THE "CARPET-BAGGERS" AND "STATE RIGHTS."

BY PROFESSOR TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D.

THE political significance of the name carpet-bagger comes from its close connection with that extreme doctrine of "state rights" which has cost us so much. It is characteristic of those who give the name and are most fond of using it rather than of the men to whom it is applied. On the merits or demerits of the persons in the Southern States who are so called by way of reproach we need not dwell. There is great reason to believe that they have been the victims of much false accusation. On close examination, the charges made against them, as in the case of the late Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, turn out to be, in a great measure, unreal; in others, immensely exaggerated; in almost all, rendered suspicious by the evident malevolence of their accusers, giving a false coloring to every report. All this is greatly aided by the peculiarities of their position. They are in the midst of enemies. They are connected with the remembrance of a cause most intensely hated. Their very presence is deemed an offense to Southern society. They have been naturally and necessarily prominent in the work of reconstruction, especially during that period when it would have been political madness to trust the government of those states in the hands of the rebellious element. They have been the special objects of Democratic vituperation in the North. This has arisen from their unavoidable connection with that new class of voters at the South whom the Democratic party hates, more intensely, perhaps, than do the old slaveholders themselves. Republican editors, too, with a spurious candor and a selfish affectation of independence, have joined in the clamor against these defenseless men. Such has especially been the course of the New York *Tribune*. It was deemed essential, doubtless, to the heartless outcry it has for years been keeping up in respect to amnesty, and the view expressed, even during the war, and much more clearly since, that this most atrocious rebellion was merely a political difference—a right of separation, in fact, if the South chose to exercise it—involving no vital question of right and wrong. Though five hundred thousand lives had been sacrificed, there was no guilt anywhere; or, if there had been any slight blame to be imputed, it attached as much to one side as the other. This might seem to have been a view honestly maintained (after some senses of the word honesty), and only showing a numbness of the moral sense of truth and justice. But later events may fairly lead us to modify that opinion. We would not be uncharitable to one whom we have long wished to hold in respect; but it certainly looks now as though this *Tribune* talk of carpet-baggers had been part of a deliberate calculation made one or two years ago, and directly looking to its editor's present position.

It should be remembered, too, that those unsparing attacks have been made, for the most part, against men who had little or no means of defense. Few in numbers as they were and surrounded by unrelenting foes, their own means and those of the ill-treated race who naturally looked to them as friends were insufficient to maintain a newspaper press that might at all cope with the numerous papers of their rich and socially powerful adversaries. To this should be added the fact, however we may account for it, that the telegraphic agents at the South seemed always to be hostile to them; and, hence, those first reports which ever give the most permanent coloring to opinion were, in most cases, unfavorable. The desire to stand well with what called itself the *élite* of Southern society may have had an influence here; but, at all events, the combined effects of all these causes gave these Southern settlers a position of extreme difficulty, which we at the North could not easily appreciate. The writer claims to have given a careful attention to the subject, as a national concern, and the result has been a strong conviction that this class of men have had a hard measure dealt out to them by enemies at the South, and by ignorant or malicious writers in other sections of our land. The gross injustice assumes a still worse aspect when we call to mind that many of them were members of our brave armies, who were sent there to subdue rebellion. Judge them by the laws of chivalry, and it may be said, in the bold language of Senator Ames, of Mississippi, that "their swords have given them a title." Yes, a better title than that of those who can only claim to hold their lands through the money of the nation they sought to destroy. We will not allow that Mr. Greeley is more Christian and more tender than those who take a different view of this matter. In his lack of, and perception, he seems to forget that *right* and *truth* are above all, and that amnesty must be subordinate to that great constitutional aim, "*the establishment of justice.*"

It should never be forgotten that the title of the "carpet-bagger," if any will abusively call him so, is by the Constitution of United States. The men who are most fond of using this opprobrious name are those who advocate the extreme doctrine of "state rights." The suggested ideas are identical. They grow from the same root. The insulting epithet comes from the narrow idea that the people of one state have no right in another, except as conceded to them by the latter. They are foreigners there until socially acknowledged. They are treated worse than the trans-Atlantic foreigner. No man calls Carl Schurz a "carpet-bagger"; and yet a citizen of the United States, having by the Constitution—to say nothing of the other title referred to—a right to all the "privileges and immunities of citizenship in every state," is reviled as an alien. He has no business there, it is contemptuously *said*. It is the same doctrine which even the war has failed to beat out of the Southern or the Northern Democratic mind. The very term "carpet-bagger" shows that the great issue is not yet settled, as it ought to be. It brings up again the pivotal question on which, more than on slavery itself, the whole controversy turned: Are we a *league* of states, or are we a *nation*. Whatever may be said in respect to other matters of local or general government, or of exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, this question of citizenship demands for its settlement the unchallenged predominance of the one principle or the other. It seemed to be put at rest by Sec. II, Article IV, of the old Constitution; but Democratic rule, as we all know, made that clause for a long time a mere dead letter. If we are a league of states, then there is *no* national citizenship. Whilst preserving the outward relations of such an alliance, each portion of the league determines for itself who shall be its citizens, and what rights as such they shall possess. If we are a nation, then citizenship in one part is citizenship in every other, to be exercised according to the local rules prescribed *impartially* for all who are acknowledged citizens of that part, and in such a way as shall not be in conflict with the full value of the higher and wider relation. This citizenship has now every sanction that can be conceded. We might say, in the first place, that it enters into the very idea of nationality, without formal expression; secondly, it was expressed in the old Constitution, though obscured by the fog which an inconsistent doctrine of state rights threw around it; thirdly, it was decided by the sword; and, in the fourth place, it has been made clear, certain, and forever unchallengeable by the late amendments. Every man, in any part of the United States, has a right in every other part—the same right as those who may happen to be dwelling in that part. He has a right to go there, and to make it his home there when he pleases. He has a right to hold land there, and other property, enter as a resident or as a non-resident. On making his permanent abode there, he has a right to take part in all its local political movements. It is as much his home as though he had been born there, or had had generations of ancestors preceding him in the same locality. The right is reciprocal in all parts of the nation—East, West, North, or South. Virginia is my country just as much as New York. I have the same right to go from state to state, carrying all my national rights with me, as I have to change my residence from county to county or from town to town in the same state. Every man in our armies at the South in 1864 and 1865 had a right to be there, irrespective of the military requirement. And they had a right to stay there—a right equal to at least, if not better than that of those whose rebellion they came to put down.

When this is universally and heartily acknowledged, then and not before shall we have peace—then and not before shall the chasms be filled. It will only be when one unvarying *level* of right, individual and social, shall be felt to exist in every portion of our wide nationality. The word "carpet-bagger," as now used by those who keep up the memory of "the lost cause" at the South and by Democrats at the North, is evidence that this chasm, however it may be theoretically bridged, is not yet practically closed. Such language is ominous of evil; and those who are most fond of it show by the very fact that they are not yet to be entrusted with the government of the country or the healing of the national wounds. Before this is done they must "shake hands" with the negro and the "carpet-bagger," as well as with the rebel.

But these few men who have intruded into the South from the North, it is said, have combined with the colored population, and thereby produced voting by classes or *en masse*, which is a sore evil. Granting this, however, the remedy is very simple. Considering the relative positions of the "carpet-baggers" and the new voters—both of them surrounded by those who do not love them—to say the least, such a combination must seem very natural. If it is an evil, how shall it be dissolved? The Democratic orators tell the negroes—at one time threateningly, and then again patronizingly—that they should "divide their vote."

The Independent

HIS PICTURE OF HER.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

She carries Heaven wherever she goes,
An angel with hidden wings;
She's sphered about with a rare repose,
That touches surrounding things.

You cannot look in her bonny eyes
But your heart will warm and stir
With a thankful thrill in its glad surprise
For the beauty born with her.

There's a light that lies upon her grace
Like the sun on far, blue seas;
And her voice is as tender as her face
And like the harp o' the breeze.

And tender as either of the twain
Her shapely and supple hand—
The soother and sweetener of pain
And the lily of all the land!

Oh! under her feet the roses bloom
Where only were thorns before;
She's so bright that the shadows find no room
Where all was so dark of yore!

And by Heartsease sown in this wilderness
We reckon her years' increase;
For she knows "the Paths of Pleasantness"
And finds "the Ways of Peace!"

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

No. LXXVI.

COMPROMISE MEASURES.—SPEECHES OF CALHOUN AND WEBSTER.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

The debate had now run through two months. The country was deeply moved. In the halls of Congress, in the legislature of the states, and through the press, the issues at stake were receiving a most thorough and critical examination. The legislatures of the free states, excepting Iowa, had adopted resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, while the slave states, excepting Delaware, had adopted those against it. The issues were thus clearly defined and distinctly presented. The expectation that Calhoun and Webster were to address the Senate and the country upon topics which had become the general themes of conversation aroused expectation and intensified the prevailing excitement.

On the 4th of March a speech prepared by Mr. Calhoun was read by Mr. Mason, the former being too feeble to deliver it himself. His eminence as a public man, his intense devotion to slavery, his extreme opinions touching the rights of the states, his illness, betokening the near approach of death invested his words with special gravity and importance. Though the hand of mortal disease was upon him, and he was to die within the month, this effort was marked with his usual characteristics of thought and language, leaving none to doubt the meaning of his last vindication of the South, his last indictment of the North. He began by the expression of a belief, which he had long entertained, that the agitation of the question of slavery would end in disunion. He said that the country had been brought to confront the greatest and gravest question—how could the Union be preserved? There was, he declared, "universal discontent," and that "universal discontent" had not been caused by demagogues or political parties, as the tendency of demagogues and parties, powerful as they are, had been to keep everything quiet. There was something deeper and more potent, and that was the prevailing belief that the South could not remain in the Union "with safety and honor." That belief, he maintained, had been caused by this long-continued agitation, and the loss of the equilibrium between the Free and Slave States. He then went into a minute calculation of the growing disparity between Northern and Southern States, and drew most gloomy conclusions from the horoscope of the future. That disparity had been occasioned, he continued, partly by natural causes and partly by hostile legislation. The ordinance of '87, the Missouri Compromise, the exclusion of slavery from Oregon, the systems of revenue and disbursement, and the growing centralization of power, had given the North a decided ascendency in every department of the Government. In his view, this Northern preponderance threatened serious evils to the South. He traced the agitation from small beginnings, till "now the fanatical party," he said, "has become an object of courtship to both the great parties." He strenuously opposed Mr. Clay's plan of adjustment, and sharply criticised the policy of the Administration, charging it with having accepted the non-intervention platform of its opponents.

Disunion, he asserted, would not come by a single blow; it must be the work of time. But it had already begun, and some cords had been snapped. The Methodist and Baptist denominations had already divided; the Presbyterian denomination had not been entirely broken, but some strands that bound it had given way. The Episcopal Church alone remained unbroken. The disruption of political parties would follow, unless remedies were applied. That remedy was not to be found in eulogies on the glorious Union; not by invoking the name of Washington; not by the compromise measures of Mr. Clay; and not by the policy of the Administration. The North had only to will it, and it could save the Union, "by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired territory; by causing the stipulations in regard to fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled"; by ceasing to agitate the slave question, and by supporting an amendment of the Constitution "which will restore to the South in substance the power she possessed of protecting herself before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this Government."

He maintained that, if the stronger section could not agree to settle the difficulties between the sections on the broad principles of justice, they should let the states separate and part in peace. If the men of the North were opposed to such peaceful separation, they should say so; and then the South would know what to do when the controversy was reduced to the question of "submission or resistance." If the North remained silent, and California was admitted, the South would be compelled "to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territory, with the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive, in that case, that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and infatuated not to act accordingly."

Singular, extravagant, and even wild as were these positions and the proposed conditions of peace of the great statesman, he was more consistent than were some of his critics. There was, at least, "method in his madness." Even his extreme opinions were but logical deductions from the principle, admitted by the framers of the Constitution, that the slavery they had determined to continue under the new government they were forming must be protected and guarded against the natural exigencies of such a system. Hence the provisions to suppress servile insurrections and to return the escaping fugitive. Mr. Calhoun's demand was the application of a similar principle to new exigencies he was beginning to discover. He saw that, in spite of the compromises, in spite, too, of the almost unquestioned ascendency with which the Slave Power had controlled the Government for more than half a century, the Slave States were passing, by the operation of Nature's laws, into a hopeless minority. The waste, material, mental, and moral, and the blasting presence of slavery were telling upon them, as, side by side with the Free States, they were falling signally behind in the race of life. To compensate for these losses, to preserve the equilibrium which these laws were constantly tending to disturb, he proposed the violent remedy of an amendment of the Constitution to restore by arbitrary enactment what the laws of Nature and Providence were ever tending to destroy.

Of course, it was a natural and proper reply that, whatever the spirit and logic of the Constitution required, it did not demand concessions so violent and humiliating. Though it promised much, too much, it did not promise that. It did, indeed, pledge every American citizen, North or South, to take up arms, if called upon, against the heroic bondmen, if, driven to madness by oppression, they should rise against their oppressors, however degrading and galling such a service to the convictions of justice and the better promptings of the soul; it pledged the return of the fleeing fugitive—it pledged all that; but it did not promise that we should join in the crusade against the natural laws of matter and mind, agree to make up for the waste which slavery always occasioned, and endeavor to restore the equilibrium it was ever tending to destroy. That was not "nominated in the bond"; and, however logical and necessary were Mr. Calhoun's demands, he could not urge the ever-present plea of "the compromises of the Constitution." That the foremost statesman of the South saw no other help or ground of hope revealed the fearful straits of the system he would conserve, and the sad plight of the nation which had incorporated it as a recognized element of the body politic. Subsequent events, however, have shown that the most far-seeing and the most sensitive to national guilt and danger had but most imperfect conceptions of the magnitude of the evil that burdened the land and the fearful peril that then hung over it.

It was certainly a remarkable circumstance, in that hour of strife, that the then aged statesmen, Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, associated in the public mind for more than a third of a century as orators and leaders of commanding power and influence, were members of the Senate of the United States. Clay and Calhoun had spoken, and their words had flashed through the land to inspire or dishearten. The friends of liberty, who were maintaining a fearful contest for the preservation of principles underlying the institutions of their country, had received from them no word of encouragement or of hope. All eyes were now turned toward Mr. Webster. He had claimed the Wilmot Proviso as his "thunder"; and, when it had been voted down, in its application to the Mexican acquisition, he had characterized the vote refusing its application to the territory acquired from Mexico as "ominous, portentous." He had written, too, to friends in Massachusetts that he intended to ask Southern men to file their specifications, and show wherein the North had failed to fulfill its constitutional obligations, and had expressed his purpose to meet charges of bad faith and aggression, when made. But rumors were rife that he was wavering under the pressure of the hour, and the compromisers were beginning to hope that he was to prove faithless to these pledges and to those afforded by his former acts and recorded opinions.

The 7th of March came, and with it the speech so anxiously expected. The Senate Chamber and all the avenues leading to it were thronged with an eager auditory. Commencing his speech with great dignity and solemnity of manner, he alluded, in words of forceful eloquence, which none knew better how to choose, to the "strong agitations" and the "very considerable dangers" of the fearful tempest then raging, in which "the imprisoned winds are let loose," and "the East, the West, the North, and the stormy South all combine to throw the whole ocean into commotion, to toss its billows to the skies, and disclose its profoundest depths." Claiming to speak from the impulses of a patriotic heart, he challenged the attention of his countrymen. "I speak to-day," he said, "for the preservation of the Union. 'Hear me for my cause.'"

He passed rapidly over the events that had transpired from the declaration of war against Mexico to the unanimous adoption by California of its constitution excluding slavery. This he regarded the main cause of the existing agitation, inasmuch as one of the first fruits of a war provoked in the interests of slavery was this territory, clamoring for admission as a free state. He then went into a historical view of slavery, and reverted to the recent disruption of the ecclesiastical ties of some of the leading denominations. That result he regretted, and thought needless, because men could be found, he thought, "equally sincere and virtuous on both sides." And yet he maintained that it was obvious there was occasion for grave apprehension, from the religious element of the strife. He alluded to the public sentiment at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, when there was little difference of sentiment between the North and South, both deeming slavery a moral and political evil, as was clearly shown by the ordinance of '87. But a great change had taken place, both North and South. Slavery, he said, had now become "the Christian institution—no evil, no scourge, but a great social, religious, and moral blessing. . . . The age of cotton became the golden age of our Southern brethren." Referring to the charge made by Mr. Calhoun that the political power was in the hands of the North, he made the significant admission, considering the purpose of his speech: "It has acted very liberally and kindly, or weakly; for they have not exercised that power five times in the history of the Government." "From the adoption of the Constitution the politics of the country has been under Southern lead." He averred that measures avowedly in the interest of slavery were carried through Congress because the Democratic party, North and South, made slavery a test of fealty.

Thus far Mr. Webster seemed to be consistent with his former self, although he had already laid down propositions which were to constitute the point of his new departure for that unexpected and return-less voyage for which, to the great grief of the body of his former friends, he that day changed his course. He maintained that they were bound to carry out in good faith that act of the Government he had so steadily opposed and severely characterized, which had doomed "the vast, illimitable Texas to slavery." He maintained, too, that every foot of land in the United States was then fixed by some irrefragable law as free or slave territory. Having assumed those premises, he was prepared to take his new position.

He gratuitously volunteered his opinion and pledge that the Government was bound to divide Texas into four slave-holding states as soon as Congress could be brought to a vote, without being very careful as to the number of inhabitants. Believing slavery to be excluded by the laws of Nature in California and New Mexico, he said he would not vote for its exclusion, because it would be "idle, a taunt to our Southern brethren," and because he "would not reaffirm a law of Nature," "nor re-enact the will of God." This point he stated and reiterated, in various forms of expression and with very emphatic utterance. He then alluded to the grievances of which the two sections complained, and of which he thought they had reason to complain. Among the causes of Southern discontent and complaint was the unwillingness of the people of the North to execute promptly and heartily the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. "The South," he said, "has been injured in this respect, and has a right to complain." Though his "judgment" was and had been that the duty of returning fugitive slaves belonged to the "states," yet, in deference to a contrary opinion of the Supreme Court he should support the Fugitive Slave Act, then before the Senate, "with all its provisions, to its fullest extent." He called upon all "not carried away by any fanatical idea" to do the same, as "a question of morals" and "a question of conscience." Another cause of Southern complaint he avowed to be the action of Northern legislatures upon the subject of slavery. He not only condemned the practice, but volunteered the expression of his purpose not to heed any instructions from that source. Abolition societies were also declared to be a cause of complaint. Such societies he condemned as not "useful," but tending to make the chains of slavery more galling.

Of the grounds of Northern complaint he specified only two—the change in the Southern mind on the subject of slavery and the imprisonment of Northern colored seamen in Southern ports. He alluded to the mission of Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, to South Carolina, to test in the courts the constitutionality of the law of that state imprisoning colored seamen; but he had no word of rebuke for the outrage committed on that venerable man, eminent alike for his personal worth and legal attainments. His brief references to the imprisonment of Massachusetts seamen and the outrage on Mr. Hoar were not spoken in the Senate, nor were they printed in the papers south of New England. They were either strangely forgotten, not deemed of sufficient importance, or they were left out by design. They were, however, interlined, in his own handwriting, in a revised copy of his speech, and sent by the hand of his intimate friend, Peter Harvy, to Gen. William Schouler, then editor of the Boston *Atlas*, in which paper the speech, as amended, first appeared.

After an eloquent portrayal of the evils of disunion, the impossibility of peaceful secession, and the fearful responsibility resting upon them to avert such a calamity, with an expression of his willingness to purchase, at a fair price, a portion of Northern Texas for the organization of a free state, and to vote for an appropriation for the colonization of free persons of color, he closed with one of his grand perorations, resplendent in both thought and diction. It was a speech of masterly power, and fell heavily on the friends of truth, justice, and freedom, then battling against fearful odds for their maintenance and supremacy. Disappointed and grieved by his sudden defection, thousands who had loved, honored, and followed him as a trusted leader now with indignant hearts left him in the hands of his newfound friends, who had won to the service of the Slave Power his great name, his exalted position, and rare gifts of eloquence; to be ungratefully repaid, however, with neglect and forgetfulness.

In estimating the causes of this sudden and disastrous change in his course, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Webster was among the recognized aspirants for the Presidency. His commanding talents and large public services justified both the desire and hope that the country would deem him worthy of that elevation. It is known, too, that he had felt keenly his failure to secure the nomination of 1848. He had also the growing conviction, as he mournfully expressed it, that there was "no North," and that the South alone were in earnest. At this time of life he might naturally expect that the coming election would afford him his last chance. In this state of mind the flattering assurances of Southern men exerted an undue influence, and persuaded him to enter upon a path in a direction contrary to the course of all the teachings and practices of his previous life. Reconciling him further to this change were his apprehensions of the disastrous consequences of further disregard of Southern demands. He had become convinced that the South must be pacified. He was a true patriot, he loved the Union, and had gained a national reputation as its sturdy defender. The great expounder of the Constitution was the title which he had, by common consent, nobly won and wore. He seemed, too, to have gauged more accurately than most the true construction of the state, and fathomed more clearly the hidden dangers which threatened the Republic, and the fearful consequences which must follow disunion. "I have not associated myself," he said, in the impassioned and impressive peroration of his great reply to Hayne, "to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether with my short sight I can fathom the depth below. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land deluged with civil feuds or drenched, it may be, with fraternal blood."

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* Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. C. Bowen, in the year 1870, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

BY GEORGE M. TOWLE.

Señor Castellar, the eloquent Republican leader of the Spanish Cortes, attributes the origin of the International Society to an expatriated Russian, who, resorting to London, there established its nucleus, and, by gathering about him a few determined men, inaugurated a revolution in behalf of "the rights of labor." It appears at first singular that the most formidable democratic movement of the age should have been started by a subject of the most despotic government of the age. But radicalism ever breeds radicalism of the opposite sort; side by side with the bitterest absolutists you will find the intensest socialists. This Russian democrat was the natural product and result of the Czar's semi-divinity.

The history and growth of the Internationale may be regarded as included within the past seven years. Before that it was a coterie; now it is a nation within nations. During its progress it has passed into a new phase; from having been a party to defend labor, it has become an assailable law as free or slave territory. Having assumed those premises, he was prepared to take his new position.

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Education.

HIGHER.

Mt. Union College, Ohio, reports a year of great prosperity. The average attendance of students in all departments and of both sexes was upward of three hundred. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of specimens have been added to the cabinets, and the permanent endowment of the institution increased by $60,000. The chemical and philosophical apparatus formerly belonging to Alliance College, Ohio, has been purchased, and the entire property of the college is now valued at $300,000. The whole number of students that have attended since the opening of the college is 18,110, of whom 5,868 have taught school. The last commencement exercises were very largely attended, the graduates being 15 males and 3 females.

....Carleton College, Minn., though only ten years old, is steadily becoming established on a firm financial basis. The total assets of the college are $106,182.27. The amount of permanent endowment of which the interest is available is $59,434, and the amount added to the permanent endowment during the past year $8,300. The income of the college during the same period was $7,257. A new stone building, erected at a cost of $27,000 is just being completed. The number of students last year was 96: 26 ladies and 70 gentlemen. There is a prospect of still larger numbers the coming year.

....In Ripon College, Wis., Prof. C. A. Kenaston, A. M., of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) High School, has been appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy, and Miss Kate Bushnell principal of the ladies' department. These appointments make the faculty complete.

....The corporation and trustees of Harvard College have appointed A. S. Hill professor of rhetoric; William James instructor in physiology, and George A. Bartlett instructor in German.

....Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is reported to have offered to give Brown University ten acres of land, worth $100,000, if the corporation will locate the new buildings upon it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

....Among the novel attractions of the Vienna Exposition next spring there is to be a representation of the system of common school instruction adopted in this country. Minister Kay, in a communication to the State Department, recommending this subject to the consideration of the Bureau of Education, says that Baron Schwarz, has "expressed his earnest desire that the United States Government would present a perfect representation of the system, the results of which, he said, had been so wonderful. He had read with singular interest the report upon American popular education, recently published in Paris, and which had attracted so much attention upon the continent; and he prayed me to believe that an exposition of that system, illustrated by a schoolhouse and its appurtenances, and its statistical results, would be a matter of profound interest and importance not only to Austro-Hungary, but to the Eastern peoples who adjoin this empire."....The *Evening Post* states that our commissioner to Vienna, Gen. Van Buren, "is preparing a circular embodying these remarks of Mr. Jay, and also some suggestions from the same source in a letter to himself, which will be forwarded to the governors of the different states, requesting the contribution of reports on education and of the text-books now used in the public schools. He is negotiating with a leading firm of iron manufacturers in this city for the construction of a model schoolhouse, to be made of iron panels, sections, which will admit of easy transportation and be put together at Vienna. As the exterior can be rendered as ornamental as the makers desire, it may exhibit their class of workmanship as effectively as the interior presents the characteristics of the common schoolhouse.

"If this project is carried out, it is intended to place in the building all the educational works collected, and have the whole under the charge of an assistant commissioner, who is thoroughly familiar with the American common school system and can speak with fluency the French and German languages. It will be his duty to explain and illustrate the workings of the system, delivering lectures, and answering the questions of those interested in the subject."

....One of the most interesting and suggestive papers read before the National Educational Association was that of Mr. Walter Smith, state director of art education in Massachusetts, on "Drawing in the Public Schools," of which the following brief abstract is given in the daily papers:

"He argued that, besides the ultimate good which would result from art education, its immediate effect would be to afford a relief to the overworked children—a sort of safety-valve to the high-pressure system of education which is now too common in our schools, which he thought should be extended both ways—downward into the kindergarten, and upward into the polytechnic.

"In teaching drawing it was to be borne in mind that it is the language of the eye speaking through the hand; and, had the subject received proper attention, it would now be as easy for our children to express what they see by drawing as to give their ideas in language. The reason why they are deficient in drawing lines are not always deficient in the faculty of drawing conclusions; and, hence, when they see a special teacher brought in to teach what the regular teachers cannot, then they very naturally conclude that it is something very difficult, and look upon its attainment as something that but few can hope to achieve. And this argues the necessity of having this branch of art taught by the instructors of each class, thus averting this great cause of lack of confidence in the minds of the pupils as to their own abilities.

"He made a statement of the methods which he employed, beginning with the classes in the primary schools, and teaching them what he called the alphabet of drawing—that is, straight lines and curves, and their adaptation to the various figures given them for exercises. For the higher classes a little different system was pursued now; but art education, when universally introduced, would be taught as any other study or science—beginning with the elementary, and gradually progressing to the higher branches of art. And he hoped to see the time when a knowledge of drawing and music—arts hitherto neglected—would be as universal as of reading, writing, etc."

....The legislature of Connecticut, following the example of New Jersey, a year ago appointed a commission to revise and codify the laws of the state relating to the subject of education; and the code thus formed was in substance adopted by the legislature at its recent sitting. Among the important changes introduced into the law was a provision making attendance upon "some public or private day school at least three months in each year, six weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive," compulsory upon all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years. In the draft reported by the commission exception was made in the case of children the United States were too poor to send them to school; but the legislature, after a thorough and animated discussion, refused to allow such exceptions—partly because to do so would involve endless disputes as to the degree of poverty intended by the terms of the law, and partly because, as one or two members urged, the local authorities ought to be required to furnish whatever relief might be needed by parents in lieu of the earnings of their children while at school.

....The Bureau of Education has prepared a table showing the compensation of state superintendents. From it appears that the pay of state superintendents of education throughout the United States varies from $1,200 to $5,000 per annum, as follows: New York and Louisiana pay $5,000 per annum to their state superintendents; Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Connecticut, $3,500; Alabama, California, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Missouri, $3,000; Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, North and South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas pay $2,500; Florida, Kentuck, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia, $2,000; Iowa, $2,200; Maine and Vermont, $1,800; Indiana and West Virginia, $1,500; Kansas, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin, $1,200; Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee pay no salary whatever. In Maryland the expenses of the board of instruction are paid by the state. In Oregon the governor is superintendent *ex officio*, and in Tennessee the state treasurer is superintendent *ex officio*. Delaware has no state superintendent of education.

....The trustees of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., have purchased about thirty acres of ground, which will serve as a university park and a site for a new academy, for the erection of which a gentleman has given the funds. It is intended to make a thorough preparatory school, with a variety of courses adapted to the wants of students above the grade of the common school. The departments projected are:

1. The school of Latin and Greek.
2. The school of English.
3. The school of Mathematics.
4. The school of Science and Philosophy.
5. The school of Business.
6. The school of Arts.

Science.

In a lately published work, entitled "The Beginnings of Life," Dr. Bastian presents certain startling statements, which, if actual verity, will reverse our notions respecting the distinctness of the vegetable and the animal kingdoms, and the impossibility of one kind of life ever becoming the other. He tells us that plants are passing into animals daily, under our own eyes. The cell contents of Conferva, fresh-water algæ, give rise to Euglenæ and Astasiæ, beautiful green organisms, which abound in stagnant water, and these undergo transformations into a variety of higher or lower organisms, such as Diatoms, Amœbæ, and ciliated Infusoria, microscopic animalculæ. But ciliated Infusoria themselves undergo transformation into various forms of lower animals, among others into Rotifers, so called from the fact that the anterior portion of the body presents a disk furnished with vibratile cilia, causing, when in motion, the appearance of a revolving wheel. The low Euglenæ, also, are transformed into either Rotifers, Tardigrades, or Nematoides; and the latter even grow into well-developed males and females. Still more remarkable is the transformation of the minute Algoid *Chlorococcus* into the large, complex, and well-known Rotifer, *Hydatina senta*. Of the reality of these changes, astonishing as they are, Dr. Bastian assures us that he entertains not the slightest doubt, having traced them through all their stages. Certain forms of such life are extremely prevalent, and are of almost universal distribution; yet their germs or ova are unusually large, and have been proved not to be universally present in the atmosphere—a fact inexplicable to those who disbelieve in the occurrence of heterogenetic transformation. Not only is it claimed to have been demonstrated that such transformations take place among Algæ, Fungi, Lichens, Mosses, in every group of animals belonging to Scolecida, and in some of the lowest Annelida, but also in certain of the lowest Anthropoda. To these statements Dr. Bastian adds:

"The fact that animals with such distinct and specific organs should arise in this definite manner from the reproductive products of a plant will doubtless seem to many to flavor more of fable than of fact. After the observations which have been detailed, however, we must accept the occurrence of such phenomena as established facts, just as we are compelled to accept now quite accustomed, unhesitatingly, to believe in the reality of other equally inexplicable phenomena. When we are able really to explain the reason of the process by which one minute microscopic cell of fatty and albuminoid particles develops into a man, another into a fish, and another into an insect, we may then, with a little more show of reason, think of rejecting other more or less similar facts because they are incomprehensible."

....Professor Shaler, of Cambridge, having given considerable attention to the appearance of the new moon when illuminated by light reflected from the earth, has communicated his observations to the *Philosophical Magazine*. The origin of the faint light which may be seen over the dark part of the moon during the time when the bright part is limited to a narrow crescent, known as *lumière cendré*, ashy light, among the French, was first recognized by Leonardo da Vinci, and is clearly earth-light on the moon. With fifteen days' duration of each observatory it is possible, under favorable conditions, to see all the principal features of the topography on the region exposed only to this earth-shine. However, the eye is not enabled to recognize the craters by light and shade, for the light is too feeble for that, besides being too vertical for such a result; but the relief is solely due to the difference in the light-reflecting power of the various features of the topography. Whatever becomes very brilliant under the vertical illumination of the full moon, as the edges and floors of many craters, certain isolated hills, and the radiating bands of light, shines out with a singular distinctness when lit by our earth's light. This shows conclusively that the differences in brightness of various parts of the surface of the moon are not due to the effects of the heating of the surface during the long lunar day; but are dependent upon the varying power of reflecting power. The best time for such observation is when the moon is not over twenty-four hours old, at this time nearly all the craters on the dark portion, over fifteen miles in diameter, and probably one-half the bands which extend to the power of 100 when the moon is full, may be recognized.

....An interesting study of the constituents of bones of the human species and cattle of the present time and of the early Stone Age is given by Dr. Karl Aeby, of Bern, in the *Centralblatt für die Medicinischen Wissenschaften*. He finds as the result of a large number of chemical analyses of specimens found in the lacustrine relics and caves of Switzerland and France, and of others of the present day, that the bones of cattle contain on the average four per cent. salts of lime more than the bones of the human species, together with a correspondingly higher specific gravity and a less amount of water; and that these proportions are the same in the most ancient specimens as well as those of to-day. The variations are about two and a half per cent., and the proportions of organic substance in both are 36 to 37 per cent. for cattle, and 33 per cent. for the human species. Bones of the horse, dog, and monkey assimilate very closely to those of cattle; and, as far as they have been investigated, retain their characteristics quite permanently. The variations have an interest not less for their bearing on matters of natural history than for their value to medical science, for analysis thus becomes a test of determination to any discovery of mixed or obscure remains.

....M. Alphonse De Candolle contributes to the *Archives des Sciences physiques et naturelles* a record of experiments on the extent to which the habits of plants are modified by the climate of the locality where they are grown; a subject of considerable importance in connection with the matter of acclimatization and questions of variation. He obtained seeds of three plants of European distribution—*Symphytum officinale*, *Senecio vulgaris*, and *Trifolium repens*—from widely separated localities—Moscow, Edinburgh, Palermo, and Montpellier—and sowed them, at the same time and under similar conditions, at Geneva; attention being specially directed to any differences they might exhibit during the period between sowing and germination, and between germination and maturity. The only results of importance arrived at were that the seeds from the Scottish latitudes were somewhat quicker in germinating, and also somewhat quicker in arriving at maturity, than those from warmer countries. This difference was developed more to a greater extent in the second generation.

....Professor Ellery, director of the Observatory of Melbourne, has sent to England a most exact and beautiful enlargement of a lunar photograph, taken with the great Melbourne telescope, of which the primary image was 3.3 inches in diameter. As these photographs are free from distortion, they offer material of incalculable value as basis for a selenographic map of absolute trustworthiness, and also for the solution of the great problem of the moon's physical libration. This question can be solved with certainty by a series of systematic measurements of the distance of definite lunar points from the limb. The more minute details, however, must be supplied by eye observation, as even the best photograph fails to depict all that the eye sees, with the help of optical aids. On the other hand, selenographic positions are afforded in the photograph freer from error than those obtainable by direct micrometrical measurements.

....In a discussion on the question whether blue or violet is the third primary color, Dr. W. Preyer suggested that a person color-blind in one eye only, in reference to the color green, would serve as an excellent test, if with the other eye the person could distinguish correctly the normal colors. Such a case of monocular green color-blindness having been reported in the *Archiv für Ophthalmologie*, by Dr. Wolnow, in Moscow, Dr. Preyer requested him to make some experiments for the determination of this question. Accordingly the former asked the patient if blue *and* violet appeared, or blue *or* violet. If the blue be the primary color, the green blind eye would see the blue as such; but, if violet be the primary, no blue would be seen. The answer revealed the fact that violet is the primary color, as Young stated, and as Helmholtz has since decided to be most probable.

....Prof. Wm. Harkness calls attention to the fact that many circumstances seem to indicate that the tails of comets are to a great extent an electrical phenomenon. Such a view would lead to the conclusion that, no matter how much the physical heads of large comets may vary, their tails must give spectra similar to that of auroras, although additional lines may be present. If future observations should confirm this conjecture, they will go far toward proving the existence of a resisting medium pervading all space

Missions.

Mrs. E. B. Gould has fulfilled the hope expressed to many friends in days gone by, when she was obliged to labor for the benefit of Italy in Florence, because shut out of Rome, "I cast my bread upon the Arno, hoping after many days to find it upon the Tiber." And now, when Rome is opened to her efforts, and the freedom of the press, the church, and the school is greater there than the friends of Evangelical truth ever dared to hope for, she sends us from the banks of the Tiber her first annual report of the Italo-American schools, bearing the date of July 4th, of the present year.

These schools were started a year ago last March, with three little girls, as first members, in a room furnished by the kindness of a Vaudois clergyman. During the summer the number increased to sixty or more; and in November a kindergarten school was opened for the little ones, which immediately became a remarkable success, from its apparent and peculiar fitness to supply the defects of Italian education and the wants of the children. The latter came to the school utterly ignorant, with minds characterized as "perfectly blank." Not only had they never been taught to read correctly or write a single word legibly; but they knew even nothing of the days of the week, the months of the year, the names of animals and plants. Many could not tell their right hand from their left.

At the time of the removal of the school from Vicolo Soderini, it included over 130 children. Seventy of these were left under the care of Mr. Garnier. A new location was obtained in the Palazzo del Governo, not far from Piazza Navona and the Palazzo Braschi, where as many more are now instructed. So that at the present time two institutions are in operation, each of which promises to be as large as the first before the division.

Of course, these schools have met with abundance of Ultramontane persecution; but they have nobly withstood and triumphed over it all. All our American visitors in Rome speak in terms of the highest commendation of Mrs. Gould's self-sacrifice, enthusiasm, ability, and heroic bravery in carrying on these schools in the heart of Rome, and testify of the incalculable good they are accomplishing. A Sabbath-school is an important branch of the work, nearly all the day pupils being its regular attendants. The general principle was laid down at the commencement of the enterprise that the religious instruction should mainly consist in teaching the life and precepts of Jesus Christ, with a view to Christianize and civilize, without reference to any denominational ends. We gladly commend this effort to promote the moral redemption of Rome, and feel sure that many an American will find pleasure in contributing to the support of this effort, so full of promise and so true to the evangelical character of her future growth.

....Madagascar has witnessed the first public examination of the class about to graduate from its Theological Institution, under the care of the Independent missionaries of England. The event was considered of great importance and a matter worthy of much rejoicing, as appears from the fact that the examination of the students took place in the new palace, under the presidency of the prime minister, who on the occasion of the queries engaged in the work on his own behalf and on behalf of the Queen, who was unable to be present; and again, in an admirable speech delivered after the examination, greatly encouraged the students to persevere in their studies and aims. By exhaustive questions the members of the graduating class were tested particularly on such subjects as the reasons for their faith, the value of creeds, the nature of the sacraments of

the Week.

l of Arbitrators closed th inst. Decisions were at Britain unanimously Alabama," by a majority ne in the case of the rce voices to two in the ndoah"—holding that liable for the deeds of to her arrival at Mel- so after her departure son of having shipped ervice. The accessory osa," "Clarence," and rs of the "Alabama" follow the lot of their t to the same decision. two judged England of the "Retribution," isly decided that she onsible for the acts of mpter," "Nashville," "Chicamauga." The lie," "Jeff. Davis," and "Joy" were ex- tion for want of evi- of $15,500,000 was in payment for the hy those rebel cruisers and what we hold respon- terms of the Treaty, n gold, at Washington, the award. Sir Alex- arbitrator on the part d to sign the decision, h the other members gle case of the "Ala- ering with them as responsibility for a partial offset to taken into account on against us in bjects of Great Britain, he Mixed Commission, sessions at Newport nble at Washington. to be large and well dence. It is believed, ward of damages will claims of actual in- the deeds of rebel handsome sum to reim- es for losses incurred in eers on the high seas. s: "Willingly will we m to improve the laws : "While England has for the depredations of erate cruisers, we yet that morally she is not e States Government the losses caused by a Court of Arbitration unanimously, only in This is plain evidence ence of our neutrality United States, and dis- unjust accusations of e American case pre- e cheerfully consent to l, as tending to obviate he future."

from the Louisville tle Convention waited rock formally tendering as candidate for Presi- couched in such am- ave it doubtful whether ed the nomination. It wever, that he intended pt. At all events, the so understood it, as es well pleased with the on. It remains to be l tickets will be placed the several states. The sylvania have already promises, agreeing to inations until after the The Democrats and Massachusetts, in con- on the 11th instant, ate ticket, with Senator The New Jersey Tem- tion met at Trenton, on solved that he was in- an electoral ticket.... achusetts, New Hamp- New Jersey, Maryland, crats and Liberal Re- ed on electoral tickets.

ans Loa, on the Island orted to be again in nting a scene of great British corvette "Cos- everal persons and ves- pping natives of Navi- ent from there to Ar- of the importation of New York, overland to nce to Honolulu, S. I., int from many foreign ned that the cost of Francisco should be cost in the assessment an minister of finance sion that the person New York, procuring ters for transportation per.

of the Emperors has the Czar and the Em- returned to their cap- ere was much friendly s and a free bestowal of monarchs. A friend- ed the French minister factory assurances were object of the meeting. Berlin took occasion to Bismarck an honor- reply to which he Emperors "strength- ance, which was almost itself." He wished mies at a standstill for on *Daily News* prints a Rome saying that the conference, resolved to ation the Jesuits, and road offices with the for the protection of ons in Italy.

f Japan having notified t no other or higher mport are imposed or the Empire of Japan belonging to citizens of upon the produce, man- ndise imported in the ed States or from any are levied on Japanese ces in the same ports, ances, President Grant ation declaring that so Government continues s and their cargoes from s any such duties on l cargoes entering the States shall be discon-

the *Herald* Livingstone tates that he has just a Zanzibar announcing from the relief cara- im from that place to e at Unyanyembe. The the village of Mpwa- nzibar to Unyanyembe, and Mr. Stanley thinks eached the Doctor in that date—*i. e.*, about s soon as practicable much-needed supplies, sume his work of dis-

n opened the new Cortes speech from the throne efforts to re-establish th the Papal See had g. The promised re- be carried into effect as n was over....Fresh ave occurred on the troops have been dis- f the disturbance. The e Duke de Montpensier t the Government has spiracy on the part of st of Alphonso.

occurred in Rio de e occasion of the recent ers of Congress. The drawn swords on an ich was being held in a the president of the other citizens. This act erely condemned by the eat indignation in the ue Argentine envoy to

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Dodge, T. S., Bapt., principal of the Readdict School for Freedmen, Columbia, S. C., ord., Sept. 9th, at Boston, Mass.
Harper, W. S., United Presb., ord., Aug. 21st, at Barlow, O.
Haughton, A. L., Freewill Bapt., ord., in Lawrence, Mass.
Hauser, J. C., Reformed (German), inst., Sept. 1st, in Sixth church, Baltimore, Md.
Hill, Calvin G., Cong., of Bangor Seminary, ord., Sept. 5th, at Hamilton, Mass.
Jones, J. S., Freewill Bapt., ord., in La Grange, Ind.
Lyons, T. G., Bapt., of Colby University, ord., August 21st, at Monmouth, Me.
McMillan, D. J., Presb., of Blackburn Seminary, ord., at Walnut Grove, Ill.
Sargent, L. M., Bapt., ord., Sept. 5th, in Dewey-street church, Worcester, Mass.
Smock, D. V., Presb., inst., Aug. 24th, at Keota, Ia.
Tindell, C. H., Unit., ord., Sept. 5th, at Grafton, Mass.
Tracy, Alfred E., Cong., ord., Sept. 4th, at Harvard, Mass.
Warner, William R., Bapt., ord., Sept 11th, at Belchertown, Mass.
Wright, F. C., Bapt., ord., August 29th at Jefferson, O.

CALLS.

Ballard, Addison, D.D., Cong., to Second church, Greenfield, Mass.
Bartlett, F. Weston, Epis., to Blooms burg, Penn.
Bellman, W. J., Presb., of Congruity, Pa. to Blairsville, Ia.
Catlin, S. T., Bapt., of Osceola, to Bangor Wis.
Cheshire, J. E., Bapt., of Mansfield O., to Montrose, Pa.
Clark, J. B., Cong., of Newtonville, Mass. to Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Clark, C. L., Cong., of New Haven, Ct. to Second Presb. church, Harlem, N. Y.
Craig, F., Cong., of Dutch Creek, to Glenwood, Mo.
Davis, D., Cong., of Wales, to Welsh church, Luzerne, Pa.
Dimmock, S. R., Cong., to Lincoln Neb.
Emerson, C. H., Cong., to Creighton Neb.
Garrette, E. Y., Cong., of Pittsburgh Penn., to La Crosse, Wis.
Gleason, John F., Cong., of Washington D. C., to Williamsburg, Mass.
Gray, R. F., Bapt., of Mankato, Minn., to Faribault, Minn.
Griffin, R. Andrew, Bapt., to Market street church, Zanesville, O.
Griswold, J. B., Presb., of Brooklyn, N Y., to Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Gulliver, J. P., D.D., Cong., of Knox College, Ill., to Presb. church, Bing hamton, N. Y.
Hair, G. M., Presb., of Cornellsville, Penn., to Rehoboth, Penn.
Hall, W. M., Cong., of Stratford, Ct., to Paterson, N. J.
Hall, S. R., LL.D., Cong., of Brownington Vt., to Granby, Vt.
Halsey, Lewis, Bapt., of Rochester Seminary, to Ogden, N. Y.
Hammond, H. P., Cong., of Greenwich Ct., to North Granby, Ct.
Hart, Samuel, Presb., of Normal, Ill., to Orleans, Ind.
Hawes, A. D., Presb., of Williamsport, Pa. to Third church, Zanesville, O.
Heterick, A. J., Cong., to Proston City
Hood, George A., Cong., to Fergus Falls Minn.
Hosmer, F. L., Unit., of Northborough Mass., to Quincy, Ill.
Humphrey, Griffith H., Presb., to East Birmingham, Pa.
Husted, J. V., Cong., of Ransom, Mich., to Morano, Mich.
Huston, John, Presb., of McLeansboro', Ill., to Lamara, Ill.
Hutchens, Robert G., Cong., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Columbus, O.
Inglis, David, Presb., of Toronto, Canada to Reformed (Dutch) Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Julian, Mr., Cong., of Union Seminary, to Belleville-avenue church, Jersey City, N. J.
Kessler, Ralph., Presb., to Wilmington Ill.
Lake, Lot, Cong., of England, to Yongstown, O.
Laird, James H., Cong., of Park Ridge Ill., to Madison, O.
Livingstone, W. W., Cong., of Andover, Mass., to North Carver, Mass.
Mack, J. A., Cong., of Lombard, Ill., to Concord, Ill.
Martyn, Carlos, Cong., to North church, Portsmouth, N. H.
Miner, George H., Bapt., of Cambridge, Mass., to Newburyport, Mass.
Murchie, R. A., Cong., of Lawrence, Kansas, to Stranger, Kansas.
Maxlow, Thomas B., Unit., to Sidney, Ia.
McLachlan, Alexander, United Presb., to South Buffalo, Pa.
Osler, J. Thompson, Presb., to South Bethlehem, Pa.
Powell, William, Cong., of Wales, to Welsh churches of Youngstown and Cruhe Creek, O.
Rankin, John G., Presb., of Ferguson, Mo., to Centralia, Ill.
Sankey, J. P., United Presb., of Rochester, to Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, Harry, Bapt., of the *Standard*, to South-street church, Indianapolis, Ind.
Smith, W. T., Freewill Bapt., of Taunton, Mass., to West Lebanon, Me.
Tuthill, Edward B., Cong., of Concord, Ill., to Georgetown, Col.
Watson, C. L., Cong., to Clifton, Ill.
Williams, A. W., Presb., of Lane Seminary, to Greencastle, Ind.
Willis, J. G., Cong., to Winterport, Me.
Willis, R. Ellis, Epis., of Hobart, N. Y., to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
Wilson, R. L., Presb., to Hancock, Md.
Woodrow, S. G., Freewill Bapt., to Parkstreet church, Providence, R. I.

REMOVALS.

Allison, John, Cong., of Olivet church, Milwaukee, Wis.
Billings-ly, J. M., Bapt., of Salem, Ill.
Clarke, J. B., Cong., of Newtonville, Mass.
Coolidge, Charles E., Cong., of First church, Holyoke, Mass.
Felton, George D., Bapt., of Bloomfield, Ct.
Fullerton, A. H., Presb., of Beverly, Ill.
Gardner, S. A., Univ., of Plainfield, Ill.
Gates, O. W., Bapt., of Norwalk, Ct.
Holbrook, W. A., Epis., of Rahway, N. J.
Hopkins, S., Cong., of Standish, Me.
Houghton, J. C., Cong., of Island Pond, Vt.
Hunt, E. T., Bapt., of Hoosick Falls, N.Y.
James, Richard S., Bapt., of Zanesville, O.
Kellogg, Erastus M., Cong., of Lyme, Ct. Loss of voice.
Love, David R., Presb., of Lexington, Ill.
Matlock, D., Bapt., of Carbondale, Ill.
McCauley, Clay, Unit., of Waltham, Mass.
Pattison, James, Bapt., of Westerly, R. I.
Pinkerton, John W., Presb., of Carthage, Mo.
Reid, A. S., Presb., of Wabash, Ind.
Rogers, B. F., Univ., of Oshkosh, Wis.
Stidham, I. F., Bapt., of Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.
Thomas, C., Bapt., of Bellerville, Ill.
Toohaker, Horace, Cong., of New Sharon, Me.
Webb, S. W., Presb., of Alameda, Cal.
Whiting, C., Bapt., of Springfield, Mo.
Willard, Mr., Bapt., of Zion's Hill, Suffield, Ct. Ill health.

DEATHS.

Allen, L. B., D.D., Bapt., of Wasioja, Minn., Aug. 30th.
Brown, Thomas B., Bapt., 85, of Ray County, Ind.
Goddard, Charles G., Cong., 55, of West Hartland, Ct., Aug. 29th.
Hadden, John, United Presb., of Albia, Ia., Aug. 25th.
Harris, Owen, Presb., of Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 22d.
Haughton, J. C., Cong. His death was announced by mistake Sept. 5th.
Montfort, C. V., Presb., 35, of Labette City, Ill., Aug. 10th.
Moore, John B., Unit., 37, of Springfield, Mass., at Southampton, Eng., July 31st.
Prudden, George P., Cong., of New Haven, Ct., Aug. 20th.
Wolverton, Thomas, Bapt., 87, of Davies County, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corliss, A. B., Meth., is elected principal of the High School, Oxford, Pa.
Lasher, G. W., Bapt., of Trenton, N. J., is elected secretary of the New York Educational Society.
Webster, David, Bapt., of Salem, Mass., is chosen professor of ecclesiastical history, in Hamilton Seminary.

Our Young Folks.

THE CHILDREN'S EVENING PRAYER.

BY SARA H. BROWNE.

FATHER! see, we come before thee,
While the evening shades draw near.
Humbly kneeling, we adore thee;
Listen to the children's prayer.

Safe from thousand lurking dangers
Thou hast kept us all the day;
Still to pain and sorrow strangers,
Listen to our thanks, we pray.

Parents, friends, and books and teachers
By thy grace are all bestowed,
That such young and erring creatures
Early may be taught of God.

Still protect and still befriend us;
Let us sleep in peace to-night;
Let thy mighty arm defend us
Till we see the morning light.

All the days and years before us
We will spend at thy command;
Only shed thy lovelight o'er us,
Only lead us by the hand!

CHILDREN DOING GOOD.

BY C. S. ROBINSON, D. D.

MANY of the children whom I live with seem to be sure that nobody was ever situated just as they are. I am accustomed to tell them that they ought to be doing good every day, precisely as if they were grown people; and they say to me that they see no way in which little folks can accomplish anything. So one day, when our Youth's Missionary Society was holding an anniversary, I determined to give them all the help and direction I could.

I mentioned four things that each one of them had; and I told them that with these they could certainly be very useful, if only they all would try. They had *words* to speak, *gifts* to bring, *prayers* to offer, and *lives* to live.

Children are not apt to remember how much good they can do merely with words they can speak. Sometimes I think they can do even more than men and women; for nobody is half as likely to be angry with a child for telling him what he ought not to do as he would be with, perhaps, a minister or some older person. I have known the hardest sort of people to be quite kind and thoughtful when reproved by those who were too small for them to strike or curse for being faithful.

Not long ago, I read, there was a Highland boy sitting on the door-stone, with some half-dozen others. They were singing Sunday-school hymns. Along came a half-drunken man, who said, with an awful oath: "Does your master teach you nothing better than these silly songs?" When he spoke this sharp little fellow, six years old: "Why, yes, sir. He teaches us it is wicked for any one to *swear!*" The man hurried on silently, as if he were ashamed; and afterward told how he had become a better man because of the rebuke the child gave him.

There was a great and good man lecturing in London; and he happened to say: "Everybody has influence; even that of little girl." And as he said this he pointed to a child, sitting on her father's knee. "That is true," said the man, right out in meeting. Afterward he waited to make an apology for the interruption. "I could not help speaking," he said. "I used to be a drunkard, and this little girl of mine plead with me to stop going to the ale-house. I was angry, and knocked her down. But she got up and came straight back to me, saying: "Twasn't you, father, but the rum, that struck me.' And I felt so sorry that I never went again. This little child is my very best friend in the world."

Then, the children can be useful with the gifts they bring. I have seen in foreign countries the smallest babies you can think of brought up by their mothers before heathen idols, a coin placed between their tiny palms, so that they could seem to drop it themselves into the box kept there to receive the money. It is a great deal better for boys and girls to be benevolent with their own money. A few cents earned by some industry or saved from some self-denial are any sight better for a contribution than a dollar begged of one's parents, as if it were his. Sometimes children become greatly interested in giving what is of value to themselves; but I never knew any one care at all about what he put in the collection when it cost him nothing.

A young girl once went to a missionary meeting, and heard the speakers tell of what good people were doing for the heathen. When she came home, she asked her father for a box. He got her one—an earthen house, with a narrow slit at the top of the chimney. She could put ten cents in, but not get them out; and for some weeks she kept gathering money, then suddenly she was taken very sick, and seemed exceedingly anxious to have the father take the box to the society. He did so, and told the treasurer that he had found seventeen cents in it; but when they broke it open they found eighteen cents. They could not understand this, till when he came home the child's mother remembered. "Oh! yes," said she, "our good Neighbor Wilson was here; and as he left he saw her fever was high, and said: 'Here is a cent for an orange, to sol your lips.' But, after he was gone, she said she would rather put the money in the box, and was uneasy till she did so."

Now I do not say it is wrong for a poor, sick child to spend her penny for an orange in such a case; but I do admire the earnest Olive showed in what she was doing. Once, when I was addressing a Sunday-school, I told the story of the widow in the Bible who gave her two mites into the Lord's treasury. Then, having explained how much that would be now in our money, I asked of the infant class if some of the little folks could not earn more than just two *mites*. I was afraid they would misunderstand me; so I related the incident about a fine young lad who brought a big paper parcel to the superintendent. He unrolled the brown paper and found a piece of newspaper. He untied that and found a blue paper, and inside of that a white paper; and, would you believe it, there were four *mice*. She said that was twice as much as the poor widow gave.

She made a mistake in thinking *mites* were *mice*. But the good man would not let the children laugh at her, for she had tried so hard. But he told her mother of it, and she offered the brave little body one cent for every two mice she would catch. And so she got some more money for the contribution. I like to see young people earn money for such purposes. Then it is their own.

Then, also, boys and girls can be useful by their prayers. When a young lad goes away from home to school for the first time, he often finds it very hard to keep up his early habit of praying as he rises and as he goes to bed. The boys laugh at him when he kneels down. But to stop for all that would be very cowardly, when one thinks about it. A great deal of good is done sometimes by merely being true to one's duty. God answers all true believing petitions that are addressed to him, and the more we trust him the safer we are. One cannot be too confident.

A Sunday-school pupil one time had a great grown-up sister, whom he loved very much. She was gay and worldly and would not go to church. This boy said one day to his teacher: "Oh! I wish Sarah would read the Bible." His teacher replied: "Well, you must pray God to lead her to do so, and that will do her good and make her a Christian." So, when the school prayer-meeting was held, this teacher gave out that one of the scholars wished his sister prayed for. After others had prayed, to the surprise of everybody, the lad himself arose, and reverently uttered a little prayer. Then at once he left the room. His teacher rebuked him afterward because he went out of meeting. "Oh!" said he, "I did so want to see how Sarah would look with a Bible in her hands." Now that is the right spirit. We must follow up our prayers, and see what becomes of them.

One time, down at the seaside, a boy of six years old was on his way with his nurse to the bathing-place. He suddenly exclaimed: "Oh! I'm so sorry. I forgot to say my prayers this morning." And nothing would satisfy him until the nurse told him he might go quietly behind a small hillock of sand and repeat his "Our Father." As he kneeled there, a lady saw him, and asked what it meant. When she heard the answer, she was very much ashamed and conscience-stricken, for she had never prayed at all. And she could not rest till she began to pray for mercy on her own soul.

Once more. Children may be useful by their lives. It seems to me this is really the best way of all. Somewhere I have read a story of a teacher who tried to show his Sunday-school class how they could do good in little things, if not in great ones. He told them just to try it for a week. And the simple rule he gave them was: "Keep your eyes open and your hands ready." So the next Lord's Day they came together and told each in turn his story. One boy said: "I found a lame boy going to school, and it was snowy and he was cold. I wanted to ride down hill at least twice before the bell rang. But I said to myself it is better to help him than just to have fun alone. So I took him on my sled and drew him over to the academy."

And then another boy said: "I had my chores to do in the morning, and my wood to bring in at night. I made up my mind I would go through all this week and never be rebuked once for being behind-hand."

When another boy said: "I saw an old woman groping around in the street for some money she had lost. Her eyes were poor, and she needed somebody like me to help her find it. I saw it in a jiff, under a stone."

So all the stories went on. One had held a horse and got five cents for it, and brought the money along for the missionary box. One had divided his lunch with a poor child. All sorts of things had shown those boys that where there was a will there was a way. Anybody could do good who would keep his eyes open and have his hands ready.

A meek and forgiving spirit shows that one is trying to grow like Christ. Obedience in the house shows that one understands something of God's law; and the moment even a child lives a good life all who are around see how attractive it is.

The two things to do are to *love* Jesus Christ and to *resemble* Jesus Christ. When a child really loves any person, that child knows how to behave. If a little girl really loves Jesus, it will be as easy to speak to some other girl about going to Sunday-school to learn about him as it would to ask her to come to her father's residence and see paintings or read beautiful books. If one really loves Jesus, he will desire exceedingly to send the Bible, which tells about him, to the children who know nothing of it, in our own land or in the islands of the sea.

And the other thing to do is to grow to be like Jesus Christ. We read of him in the Gospels, and then we try to do as he did. I once asked one of my little friends what she thought it was to be like Jesus; and she answered, after thinking for awhile: "Why, it is behaving just as he would behave if he were a child and lived at our house." I suppose that is right. We need not strive and strain to find some great way to be useful. It is for us just to live well where God has placed us.

There was a very good man once by the name of Henry Venn. He had a most excellent young girl for a maid-of-all-work in the house. She was meek and modest, prayerful and industrious. And he used to say to his own children: "Ruth is my servant here. I cannot say what she will be hereafter. But, if your father is found at her feet at the Great Day, his place will not be a low one!"

THE BROWN BABY WHO LIVES IN THE BASEMENT.

BY OLIVE THORNE.

I WONDER how you'd like to be one of the brown babies who live in our basement—and your's, too, no doubt.

How would you like it, every time you put your head out of doors, to find a fierce lion, or sly, bloodthirsty tiger, waiting to snap you up? Would it be pleasant to have to work hard for every dinner you ate, often being obliged to dig through a wall before you get anything?

How would you enjoy having the world filled with monstrous giants, who took delight in chasing and killing you?

Well, that's the life the poor brown baby lives. Do you suppose he likes it any better than you? And it's just the same with his mamma and papa, brothers and sisters, and, in fact, the whole family.

To be sure, he's nothing but a rat. But then you're nothing but a child, and his dinner and his life are as dear to him as yours are to you.

But then he steals our food, did you say?

Well, that's only because he must have something to eat. Besides, I don't believe he was ever taught any better. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised if he thought men were made on purpose to collect food for him.

Then he gnaws holes in our walls.

That's true, and it's very troublesome to us; but, when you know the whole truth about this gnawing business, I think you'll be sorry for him.

You see, the rat's teeth are very singular things. In the first place, they are shaped like a wedge; the inside of them is soft and easily worn off, while the outside is very hard enamel. But the strangest thing is that they grow all the time. If you should feed him as much as he could eat, he would still have to gnaw something hard to keep his teeth worn off. If he didn't, they would grow up into the mouth above and kill him at last.

Rats have been found who had lost one tooth. The tooth opposite, having nothing to gnaw against, had grown out to a fearful length. In case of a lower one, it grew up into his skull. One that I read of (an upper tooth) was gradually pressed out till it fairly grew into the shape of a ring, sticking out of his mouth.

Did you ever know of a tame rat? If you went to Siam, you'd see plenty of them. They're fed and petted as you pet your kitten, lie by the fire, and jump into your lap like a cat or dog. They grow very large, and keep the house clear of their unfortunate wild relatives.

I've heard too of another one that was tamed by a stage-driver. His business was to guard his master's dinner-basket, which was carried in the stage.

You needn't think this brown baby is a nobody. He has his history, as well as you. We don't know what legends the old gray rats tell to the young ones in the long winter evenings; but we do know what men tell about them.

It seems that, once upon a time, a great tribe of rats lived in Persia, in roomy houses, which they made underground. There they might have stayed to this day but for an earthquake, a hundred or two years ago. Feeling that their home was no longer safe, they decided to emigrate. They started west, like other emigrants, swam rivers, and came to settle in Europe. The people there did not like them, I suppose, any better than the buffalo likes those who emigrate to the West in our country. But they stayed and made their homes there, nevertheless.

Rats are made useful in other ways besides as hunters. In China they are eaten, and in Paris their skins are made into gloves. In London they are a source of amusement, as well as profit. In that city and other large towns in England, there are professional rat-catchers—men who make it their business to go from house to house and clear out the rats. As a sign of their business, they wear a brass image of a rat, and they charge a certain sum for every one they catch. How they do it is a professional secret, for they don't kill them, but carry them off in bags to sell.

You don't know who would buy live rats; but that's because you never went to a rat-pit (and never will, I hope). The rat-pit is always in a low neighborhood, and is nothing but a sort of hole where rats are let loose and dogs sent in to kill them. Strange as it seems, crowds of low men and boys find pleasure in seeing the cruel sport, and are willing to pay for it. So the rat-catcher sells his animals by the dozen to the owners of the pits.

Rats have been trained to entertain an audience in another way. A troop of them was exhibited, a few years ago, in Europe, dressed like men and women, who walked on their hind legs, and went through a sort of play, one act of which was to hang a cat and dance round the body.

N. B.—The cat was a stuffed one.

The Sunday-school.

THE last Sunday in September is given to a quarterly review of the Uniform Lessons. Once in three months is seldom enough for such an exercise. Some schools briefly review each Sunday, at the opening of the session, the lesson of the week previous. Other schools have monthly reviews. Any school is the loser by never attempting a review of what has already been passed over. A review is usually of more value in bringing out truth clearly and fastening it in the minds of scholars than any first examination of a lesson can prove. If reviews were more frequent, both teachers and scholars would know more about what they had been studying and retaining. All the study of months sometimes passes from mind from lack of a few hours given to its recall and re-examination. The exercises of quarterly review day, well conducted, are the exercises not of a single day, but of three months; and their influences are likely to abide for a lifetime. In the *Sunday-school Blackboard* (a valuable bi-monthly magazine, published by A. O. Van Lennep, devoted to illustrative and infant-class teaching) an attractive blackboard review exercise for the current quarter is given by Rev. J. B. Phipps. The "Twelve Lessons from St. Paul's Epistles," beginning with Rom. v, 1-10 and closing with I Cor., xiii, 1-13, are represented by a flight of twelve steps or a ladder of twelve rounds. At the foot is the broad foundation of faith, represented by the cross. Then, one by one, rise the steps, or rounds, of the successive lessons—Grace of God, Led by the Spirit, Confessing Christ, A Living Sacrifice, Goodly Conversation, Loving One Another, Living for God, Bearing Burdens, Witnessing, Working, Purity, Love. At the summit a heart stands as God's Temple, with the halo of charity around it.

Many superintendents will prefer their own plan of a review exercise. The *fact* of such a review is more important than its *mode*.

....The report of the last State Sunday-school Convention of Connecticut, with statistics for the entire state, as prepared by John D. Wattles, of Hartford, the state secretary, has just made its appearance. It professes to include the statistics of all the Sunday-schools of every name in the commonwealth—a very rare attainment in such documents. By the summary, it seems there are in the state 933 Sunday-schools, comprising 15,128 teachers and 119,033 scholars. Of these scholars, 81,979 are under sixteen years of age. This number is sixty-three per cent. of the aggregate of children in the state between the ages of four and sixteen years, as shown by the common school returns. This leaves 46,560 children, of the age named outside of the Sunday-school, unreached by any religious body. As the Roman Catholic figures are given by the authority of Bishop McFarland, and include all who are claimed as under the instruction of that church, the inference is fair that the greater portion of the unreached children are children of nominal Protestants. Much has been done in Connecticut through the Sunday-school agency; but it is evident that the field is not yet fully covered. It may well be doubted if any other state can show even so large a proportion as sixty-three per cent. of its children of common-school age already in the Sunday-school.

....The *Congregationalist* notices "a disposition in some quarters," of which we have not heard before, "to push the theory that Sabbath-school teachers should be paid." The claim has, we know, been made of late that with a full recognition of the importance and validity of a church teaching service there would come a wish to return to the old Puritan practice of teacher and pastor in charge of the church—a superintendent of teaching being a trained church official; but this phase has not included the idea of a return to the Robert Raikes custom of paying teachers for their valuable service—now rendered voluntarily. Indeed, there is little danger of the teachers receiving pay from the churches in this generation. They will gladly work for nothing. If the church will not insist on their also paying the Sunday-school expenses. In a majority of Sunday-schools the teachers and superintendent pay most of the bills of the school. It is not an uncommon thing for the superintendent to pay these bills unaided. It is a very rare thing for a parish to fairly meet the small outlay required to keep the Sunday-school running by an appropriation from its funds, as for other parish expenses.

....The Sunday-school of the Union church in Yokohama flourishes with over sixty scholars. The superintendent is Captain J. C. Watson, of the U. S. store-ship "Idaho," who is assiduous in all that pertains to life and godliness in the place that needs them most sadly—Yokohama. Miss Kidder is the efficient lady teacher, leading the singing and teaching both in Japanese and English. Mrs. Pierson, another missionary lady, has a class, and a British marine officer, who talks Japanese, instructs a class of native boys. In the singing the Japanese and English children take alternate parts, with very pleasing effect. They recently secured enough funds to purchase a nice library of books for the children. The little children form a cosmopolitan assemblage there being English, American, Chinese, Japanese, Eurasian, and German children present. Miss Kidder and Mrs. Pierson have large day schools, also, attended solely by Japanese. In order to provide for all the foreign children in Yokohama (about 150), a new school building is about to be erected by the people of Christ church (English), of which Rev. Mr. Syle, formerly American Episcopal missionary at Shanghae, is the rector.

....It is by no means safe to give credit to English Sunday-school periodicals for all the articles that appear in them as original contributions; for most of those journals appropriate freely from the editorial or contributors' columns of American papers, and reprint the matter, as though prepared for themselves. An amusing illustration of this occurred some time since, when the editor of an American Sunday-school periodical, who had a strong dislike to a slashing American writer, printed approvingly one of that writer's pungent articles; when he found it in an English magazine, and so read it without prejudice. The London *Sunday-school Teacher* and the *Church Sunday-school Magazine* are exceptionally careful in crediting duly whatever matter they borrow from American journals.

....While so many city and small town Sunday-schools have been given up during the summer months, it is pleasant to note the prosperity of those which have not suspended their good work. The Navy Mission Sunday-school, connected with Mr. Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, under the superintendence of George A. Bell, formerly at the head of the Bethel mission of the same church, reports an average attendance during the summer of about 350, or only some twenty-five below the general average for the year.

....A valuable help to the understanding of the Uniform Lessons for the quarter commencing Oct. 6th, on Daniel, will be found in a question book on Daniel, published by Dodd & Mead, 762 Broadway, and prepared by Rev. E. L. Clark, formerly of New Haven and now of Harlem. This work contains woodcuts of rare worth and beauty, illustrating the times of Daniel by copies of ancient sculpture, coins, maps, and other sources of information not easily accessible to the general public.

....The committee of arrangements for the Massachusetts Sunday-school Convention—to meet at Westfield, next week, and over which Gov. Washburn will preside—has sent out to various schools in different parts of the state the following question, with a request for an answer to Pliz. state secretary, Eben Shute, 40 Winter street, Boston:

"Aside from any deficiency on your part, what are some of the causes of failure to attain a greater measure of success in your Sunday-school?"

....The Ninth Provincial Convention of Canada is to be held in Zion Congregational church, Montreal, Oct. 15th, 16th, and 17th. The series of topics for discussion is that adopted as the programme of the Indianapolis Convention, in April last.

....A writer in the *Sunday-school Magazine* suggests as the more important items of consideration at a teachers' meeting:

"1. What are the difficulties in the lesson in hand?

"2. Where are the obscure points in the lesson?

"3. Where are the points of doctrine, and what is the best *method* of enforcing them?"

Pebbles.

....One of the young men belonging to a choir had his hair cut by a generous barber, Saturday. Sunday he sang for a solo "Cover my defenseless head," and blushed like a lobster while doing it.

....There is more truth than poetry in the following line from an advertisement: "Babies, after having taken one bottle of my soothing syrup, never cry any more."

....A little girl wanting a fan, but not being able to remember the word, said she "wanted a thing to brush the warmth off with."

....The conductors of Pittsburgh street-cars paste up notices that they cannot wait for young ladies to kiss good-bye when they part.

....A pocket boot-jack has been invented. You put your boot into your pocket, give a spring into the air, and off comes your boot.

....Hear the wail of the watering-place belle. The summer is past, the season is ended, and my market is not made.

....Iowa claims to have a five-legged mule, which stands on its fore legs and kicks with the three hind ones.

....A Connecticut farmer has named a rooster Robinson, because Robinson Crusoe.

....Cotton-pickers get three dollars a day. Pocket picking is more profitable.

....Is it murder to drown your sorrow or to kill time?

Publisher's Department.

Cupid's Ambuscades.—The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many recipes of vantage; but it is doubtful if he delivers his heart-taking shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he slips them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor is highly favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood can by daily use certainly increase the luxuriance of their hair and impart to it a silken luster by using Lyon's KATHAIRON as a daily dressing. This elegant preparation, in which Hercules' prize ox is to grow. It extirpates scurf, dandruff, and all exfoliations, and eradicates all the scaly, which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibers.

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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, September 19th, 1872.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

CONSIDERING the question whether the election of Mr. Greeley would be likely to result in a reform of the civil service, especially in reference to the manner of making appointments to office, we last week expressed the opinion that both the antecedents and utterances of the candidate promise nothing in this direction. We turn now to General Grant, and inquire what may be reasonably expected in the event of his re-election, judging him not only by his words, but also by his acts, as President of the United States. In his second annual message, December 5th, 1870, he called the attention of Congress to the subject in the following language:

"Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees, who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointment complete. I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the *manner* of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States."

In his third annual message, December 4th, 1871, the President speaks as follows:

"In my message to Congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of 'an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes,' approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act I convened a board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete; but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan that can be adopted on the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments, and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial."

The section of the act to which the President here refers reads as follows:

"That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service."

Thus armed with authority, the President at once appointed a board of commissioners, of which George William Curtis was chairman, to consider the whole subject, and report to him such rules and regulations as would, in their judgment, be adapted to secure "the needed reform." This board having agreed upon a plan, he laid it before Congress, on the 19th of December, 1871, stating that the rules proposed had been thus far adopted, and that they would "go into effect on the first day of January, 1872. He also said: "I ask for all the strength which Congress can give me to enable me to carry out the reforms in the civil service recommended by the commissioners and adopted, to take effect, as before stated, on January 1st, 1872." He pledged himself that "the rules prescribed by the commission" should "be faithfully executed," and suggested the expediency of "further legislation" in order to give permanency to their action and provide for the expenses incidental to the new system.

The grand feature of these rules consists in the fact that they are intended completely to abolish the "spoils system" of using the patronage of the Government for the reward of political favorites, and make appointments to office dependent on suitable qualifications, ascertained by a thorough examination of applicants, without any reference to their party politics. Whether the rules are the best possible, with a view to these ends, is not now the question. It is enough to know that they aim at the ends, and that they are adapted to cut up the patronage system of political favoritism, root and branch. Their prompt adoption by the President shows that he means to secure this result. They, moreover, embody the very principle which Senator Schurz, in his lecture on Civil Service Reform, delivered in Cooper Institute, in New York City, laid down as one of the cardinal conditions of such reform. On that occasion, the Hon. Senator said:

"Examinations into the antecedents of candidates and applicants should be instituted by law, to be conducted by a competent commission, which will exclude from appointment all persons not fit in every respect for public trust and responsibility; and appointment on a mere recommendation of a congressman must be made impossible."

This is precisely the thing proposed by the commission, and approved by the President in giving his authority to the rules contained in their report. On the 16th of last April the President issued an executive order declaring that "the advisory board of the civil service having completed the grouping contemplated by the rules already adopted," and also having "recommended certain provisions for carrying the rules into effect," the said "recommendations, as herewith published, are approved, and the provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made."

Here, then, we have a plan of rules and regulations in respect to appointments in the civil service, carefully thought out by an able commission and established by President Grant, for the express purpose of elevating and purifying this service, and especially for putting an end to the evils which have grown out of the mischievous motto that "to the victors belong the spoils." We have also more than the plan, and also more than the acts of the President, in bringing it into being and investing it with authority; since he has actually put the plan into practice "as rapidly as the proper arrangements" could be made therefor. It has gone into effect in the various branches of the civil service at Washington; and recently, by the order of Secretary Boutwell, the regulations in respect to appointments and promotions have been directed to be applied to the customs service and the Sub-Treasury in the City of New York. Rules specially applicable have been adopted; boards of examiners have been appointed; and hereafter in New York City—the locality which has aroused so much anxiety in the breasts of the self styled Civil Service Reformers—all appointments and promotions are to be made under the operation of these rules. Arrangements are in process of execution for extending the system over the entire country, as rapidly as possible. All this comes primarily from one mind, and that, too, the mind of President Grant.

The idea of a radical change existed in his mind at least as early as 1870, when he submitted the matter to Congress; and from that day to this he has never faltered in pursuing it. He has done so being in office, and with the possibility before him that he would be a candidate for re-election, thereby taking the direct course to deprive himself of all power to wield the official patronage of the Government in advancing his own claims. According to the theory of the system which he has adopted, and is putting into practice, the character and ability of applicants, and not their political relations, constitute the ground of appointment or promotion. This, upon its face, is the end of the "spoils system," so much in favor with politicians and so deservedly in disrepute among the people. It gives the President no opportunity to make appointments for political and personal reasons, and none to punish his enemies or reward his friends. Congressmen can no longer embarrass and torment him with the demand that he should, with Government patronage, pay the political debts which they have contracted with their constituents.

We now ask our readers to judge between President Grant and Horace Greeley, as Civil Service Reformers. Which is the genuine reformer and which is the "simulated" one? The doctrine of Mr. Greeley, proved by his Portland speech, and also by his letter to a gentleman in Connecticut, is simply a distribution of offices among his Republican and Democratic supporters. This is the old "spoils system," formally professed as the means of winning Democratic votes. The doctrine of General Grant, fully proved by his words and his acts, is that appointments shall be made on the basis of merit and qualification, ascertained by a competitive examination, irrespectively of the party politics of the applicants. Mr. Greeley by his own words, is committed to the system of political favoritism; and President Grant is equally committed against it. The one notifies his adherents that, if they succeed in electing him, he will distribute the patronage among them without asking whether in the past they have been Republicans or Democrats. The other has of his own accord placed himself in such a position that this kind of favoritism will be out of his power; and that, too, at the very moment in which he has the power to use it, if he were so disposed.

Looking at the facts as now presented, we pronounce the clamor in respect to the civil service, as made in favor of Horace Greeley, and intended to be made against General Grant, to be one of the most farcical and hypocritical humbugs ever sought to be palmed off upon the public mind. We remember no instance equal to it in the whole history of American politics. The man who, of all others, by his own showing, as well as by his antecedents, is least to be trusted with civil service reform is paraded before the public as the very paragon of the idea; and that, too, in opposition to one whose official words and acts leave no doubt as to his sincerity or purpose to place appointments to this service on their true basis. The contrast between the two candidates at this point is so marked that the public cannot fail to perceive the wide difference between them.

PERPETUAL VOWS.

THE *Church Weekly*, like the other "Catholic" journals, is displeased with Father Hyacinthe's marriage. The *Weekly* does not wish to be understood as advocating "the perpetuation of the modern Italian discipline of universal celibacy for the clergy." But, unless the vow which Father Hyacinthe took, on uniting with the order, "was a wicked one, it binds him now as truly as it did when he resided in his monastery. But no Catholic Christian imagines that the vow is a wicked one. Father Hyacinthe himself cannot believe that it is."

Is it true, then, that none but "wicked" vows must be broken? Suppose that, instead of being wicked, this vow was simply a mistaken one; that it was assumed under a view of duty which finally appears erroneous to the devotee; may it not then be renounced without sin? Does a religious vow, in short, bind a man to everything but wickedness? Does it shut him up to intellectual and moral stagnation? Does it forbid him to acquire any new views of truth or of life—any clearer apprehension of his duties to God and man? If so, then it is a sin to take a religious vow, and the renunciation of such a vow is the first duty of the devotee.

"As for these men," says the *Weekly*, "who entered an order of ascetics in the ministry, with their eyes wide open, let them remember that a vow is a vow." Exactly. They may enter the order with their eyes wide open; but, once in, they must shut their eyes and go it blind.

It is at this very point that the strongest protest of Father Hyacinthe is directed. The essential immorality of perpetual vows of this nature—vows which bind a man forever to an unnatural and exceptional life; vows which relate not to the performance of duties, but to the relinquishment of rights—he has most cogently pointed out. Let us recall his words:

"Another error, not less fatal and not less widely spread, consists in regarding the state of celibacy as capable of being made the subject of a perpetual engagement. Precisely because it relates to what is most personal, most delicate, and, I ought to add, most perilous in the relations of the soul with God, celibacy ought to remain at each moment of its duration the work of grace and of liberty. . . . . The individual himself has not the power of making an absolute surrender of a right which at any moment, and in so many ways, is liable to be changed into a duty."

This is the point to which honest thinking has brought Father Hyacinthe. He not only renounces celibacy; he denounces the breach of liberty and the paralysis of of intellectual and moral growth which are involved in monastic vows.

His judgment in this matter we regard as a part of the highest wisdom. It is the conclusion which every thoughtful and candid man must inevitably reach.

That obligations of celibacy thus imposed are in themselves immoral may be a matter of opinion; that they tend to foster the vices they are intended to prevent is a matter of fact. Every intelligent Roman Catholic knows, even if "Catholics" of the stripe of the *Church Weekly* are ignorant of the fact, that the late Œcumenical Council had a very large job on hand in its proposed reformation of the clergy of Southern Europe. The facts relating to this subject, which were brought before the Council, were so terrible that it was thought needful to suppress them. Moreover, the support of the immoral clerics was wanted in carrying the dogma through the Council. The regions where the priests were the most tainted in their morals were precisely the regions in which Infallibility found its strongest supporters. So the reformation of the clergy was postponed, and the dissolute celibates were left to their evil ways. But the logical connection between the Italian discipline of perpetual celibacy" and the immorality of the Italian priesthood is just as close and obvious as the connection between any other cause and its effects.

This is the fact which Father Hyacinthe, in his patient study of the condition of the Church, has discovered; and it was this discovery which led him, in the most energetic manner possible, to assail the system which breeds such abuses.

It is not at all strange that the views of the ex-Carmelite should clash at this point with those of the *Church Weekly*. Father Hyacinthe is traveling out of Egypt very rapidly; the Ritualists are journeying express down into that land of bondage; a collision between them is, therefore, the most natural thing in the world.

EX-PRESIDENT MAHAN'S LETTER.

EX-PRESIDENT MAHAN has written a letter that appeared in the New York *Tribune* last Saturday, defining his political position, and assigning his reason for supporting the Greeley-Democratic ticket. This letter more than surprises us. The main ground upon which the venerable ex-president plants himself is the following:

"That the spirit, principles, and avowed policy of the Grant Republican party tend to these conclusions; to subvert the morality of the nation, to un-Christianize the Church of Christ, to sectionalize permanently this nation, to generate an undying and relentless war of races, and to savagerize the spirit of the divided sections and races toward each other."

He professes to regard the Democratic party, with Horace Greeley at its head, as the opposite of all this; and, hence, he proposes to support it.

Now, if there were any truth in his indictment against "the spirit, principles, and avowed policy of the Grant Republican party," there might be some justice in the conclusion, so far as it is concerned. It so happens, however, that the statement is a gross misrepresentation; indeed, "a slander of the first magnitude," put forth upon the mere authority of the writer, without the slightest effort or pretense of proving its truth, and contradicted by the whole history of the Republican party. Unproved, it is an insult and an outrage to the record of the Republican party that poorly befits the lips or the pen of a Christian gentleman. This party has held the control of the Government ever since the close of the war, as it did during the war; and its measures toward the ex-rebels have been characterized by the most remarkable leniency, without parallel in the history of any similar case. It has sought such a reconstruction as would guarantee the integrity of the Union, and the elementary principles of freedom and equal justice among all the citizens of the United States, without any undue severity, without any spirit of vengeance toward anybody, and with no encroachment upon the real rights of any human being. Such is the fact, if there be any truth in history. To draw a different picture, and especially one that is the exact reverse, is an offense for which the antecedents and character of the draughtsman furnish a very poor apology. It is none the less inexcusable because drawn by the Christian hand of Ex-President Mahan. He has a perfect right to be the supporter of Mr. Greeley; but when he publicly assigns reasons therefor, and virtually asks the country to coincide with his judgment, he has no right to misrepresent history.

It is a noticeable fact that the ex-president and the candidate whom he now supports have been zealous Republicans up to a very recent period. The "Grant Republican party" is the party whose measures the one has presumptively and the other openly sustained until within a few months past. It has undergone no change in spirit, policy, or purpose. Its record and principles are one all the way through. How happens it, then, that what Mr. Greeley approved and endorsed, not "ten, twenty, and thirty years ago," but one year ago, should now be so bad? So far as Mr. Greeley is concerned, there is no difficulty in answering this question; but there is a very grave difficulty in seeing how Ex-President Mahan, taking Mr. Greeley's record, the record of the Democratic party, and that of the Republican party, with which he chooses to connect the prefix of "Grant," should, in the exercise of a tolerable common sense, come to the conclusion that Horace Greeley, as the candidate of a purely selfish political coalition, should be hailed by Christian men as the apostle of love and good-will, in contrast with General Grant, as the representative of a "brutish" and "satanic" policy. This is the marvel which may well be a puzzle to all exegetes of the mysteries of human nature.

THE LOAN AND THE REPUBLIC

THE extraordinary success of the French loan has a marked political as well as financial significance. It shows that France is regaining her former position in the family of nations, and that capitalists, the most sensitive of animals, have recovered their confidence in her health and longevity. A loan is for a nation what a policy of life-insurance is for an individual. The one as well as the other is calculated on the expectation of life of the party insured. If a loan had been solicited eighteen months ago, just after the fierce crisis of the war was over, and while France was yet in the agony of Communism, the *sequela* or dregs of that febrile access, the proposition would have been received with ridicule, and the result, if any there had been, loaded with onerous and humiliating terms. The loan is, in fact, the recognition of the French Republic by the powers behind thrones mightier than the thrones themselves. When the capitalists of Germany itself—of Berlin, of Frankfort, of Cologne—eagerly asked leave to lend many milliards to their conquered enemy, it was the surest of proofs that, though conquered, they were sure that she was not destroyed. When England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland competed with France herself for the privilege of investing their funds in the good faith of the Republic, it were of no consequence if the principalities and powers that predominate over those countries had refused to acknowledge its existence. Even the cities which had been ravished from the domain of France by the conqueror—such as Strasbourg, Mulhouse, and Metz—ask to be allowed to contribute toward the redemption of the soil of what they still esteemed their mother country. All this goes to show that the credit of France, which is the breath of the nostrils of a nation, is still sound, though she has exchanged the pinchbeck trappings of imperialism for the simpler robes of a republic.

Much of this renewal of confidence in the credit of France is due to the great statesman whom Providence has raised up in the extremity of France, as was Lincoln at the turning-point of our own destinies. He has pursued the wise and sagacious policy of strict honesty in his administration of affairs. The polity entrusted to his charge was not the one he would have preferred, could he have had the absolute direction of the form of government to be adopted by his country He is by nature and conviction a believer in a constitutional monarchy, and holds that an hereditary executive gives a steadiness to the workings of a government which the agitations attendant on an elective one would be very apt to disturb, especially in a people so mercurial as the French, while the responsibility of ministers to the legislature would secure the ultimate prevalence of the deliberate will of the nation. And it was, doubtless, the knowledge of these, his opinions, that induced the majority of the Assembly, which was strongly monarchical, to elect him President of the Republic. They hoped that he would make the Republic a bridge to the Monarchy, and would bring back the Bourbons, as Monk did the Stuarts. Fortunately, the advocates of the elder and the younger branches could not agree on the monarch; for, if they had, they could have proclaimed him by a majority vote, which would have been the certain signal of a renewed civil war. They feared to take the responsibility and the risk of such a measure, and trusted that events, guided by a former minister of Louis Phillippe, would bring about the desired Restoration. But M. Thiers had received the Republic in his charge, and he felt himself bound in honor to surrender it intact into the hands of the nation when the nation was ready to pass upon its future form of government.

The monarchical party has been losing prestige and influence in the nation from the first. Their obvious wish to juggle the Monarchy into existence by some political legerdemain has shaken whatever confidence a considerable proportion of the French people was inclined to place in them. These partisans of theirs desired a monarchy, in the faith that it would establish peace and a permanent form of government, quite as much as from any belief in divine right. But when the delegates of the Right and the Right Center expostulated with M. Thiers, on the 20th of June, for not resorting to the tricks of imperialism, and using the power of the government to influence elections by official nominations and otherwise, the truly conservative part of the nation saw that they were actuated by personal ambitions and dynastic prejudices, rather than by intelligent patriotism. The majority of the Assembly have it in their power to depose M. Thiers at any moment—a power which they dare not use. On the contrary, by the power of resignation which he holds, he virtually controls its legislation, and has compelled consent to his own financial policy, to which the majority at both ends of the Chamber were strongly opposed. He has kept the peace, suppressed disturbances, executed justice, and given to the nation the repose which is its greatest need. It is this fact which gives him his hold on his own countrymen, and gives to his country the confidence on the part of other nations of which the success of the loan is a most signal proof. His own and foreign nations are content to leave the direction of affairs in his hands until the time is fully arrived for a truly Constituent Assembly, answering to our Constitutional Conventions. When this body meets we may be very sure that no form of monarchy will proceed forth from it. Bourbonism will have as little chance as Bonapartism itself in it. We may hope that the Monarchists, seeing the hopelessness of their cause, will unite with the moderate Republicans in the establishment of a genuine republic, which will protect persons and property, keep the peace at home and abroad, and give their country the season of rest necessary to repair its forces. If the French can but learn that a republic means the government of the majority, however small, and the submission of the minority, however large, and that tranquility, and not agitation, is its object, France may recover her rank among the nations of Europe, and her example be more dangerous to crowned heads than her arms ever were.

Editorial Notes.

THE part which President Grant has taken in bringing the "Alabama" question to such a happy issue, the firmness and dignity with which he has maintained the rights of this country, the calmness and courteous moderation which he has shown toward the British Government, and the steady persistence with which he has labored to secure a final settlement, even when many supposed that the Treaty of Washington would prove a failure, entitle him to the hearty thanks of the American people. Though a man of war, he has shown that civic statesmanship which deems honorable peace always better than war. That political enemies should seek to belittle his services is a sad proof that intense partisanship has no conscience and no candor. The Treaty of Washington is one of the well earned laurels of his Administration that will live in history. He has fully maintained his country's claims, and not shed a drop of blood. What more would his enemies have and what more can his friends desire? If General Grant be a "failure" and a "blunderer," his way of failing and blundering is one that the people know how to appreciate. It has the merit of succeeding in the end he seeks.

MR. FRANCIS KERNAN, the Greeley-Democrat candidate for governor in this state, has the reputation of being a good lawyer, a worthy citizen, and a devoted Catholic. The New York *Tribune*, now that it has become a thoroughly Democratic paper, intimated immediately after his nomination that his Catholicism would be a strong recommendation to Catholic voters. It was intended as a bid in his favor. It strikes us that this is the weakest among the many weak things which the *Tribune* has recently done. If the argument drawn from Mr. Kernan's religious faith be a good one for Catholics, then by parity of reasoning, this faith ought to furnish a very serious objection to Protestants. The plain truth of the matter is that whether Mr. Kernan is a Catholic, or a Protestant, or neither, is not a material question to be discussed in this canvass. We should not, under our republican system, elect or reject men on the ground of their religious faith. It is but just to say that Mr. Kernan's speech of Sept. 18th, 1867, in the Constitutional Convention of this state, in respect to the appropriation of public money for religious or sectarian uses shows that he holds the true doctrine on this subject. We are opposed to his election, not because he is a Catholic, but for other and much better reasons. Mr. Kernan is a Democrat, who did not sympathize with the government of his country in the late war; but, rather, occupied the position of ex-Gov. Seymour. He supported and acted with the infamous Tammany Ring of thieves and robbers so long as the alliance was politically profitable to the Democratic party. He has gone into the Greeley-Democratic coalition not because he believes in Mr. Greeley, or has any respect for his capacity as a statesman or his antecedents as a politician, but because he hopes thereby to restore the Democratic party to power. For this purpose he has united himself with some of the very worst and most dangerous men of the country. In his recent speech in New York City, he not only represented the Republican party as being mainly composed of officeholders (which he knew to be false), but he also represented himself and his brother Democrats as joining hands with the so-called Liberal Republicans, and sincerely saying to them: "For the sake of our country, for the sake of integrity, for the sake of good administration, for the sake of amnesty and fraternal love, we will join hands with you." Every sensible man, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, who is fit to be outside of a lunatic asylum, knows that this is simply a lie. The coalition, so far as Democrats are concerned, has no other basis than party selfishness, and were it successful it would promise nothing in the interests of any kind of reform. God save the country from such reformers as would be in power if Horace Greeley were elected! Their history is too well known to invite confidence. The politics of Mr. Kernan and his associations are quite enough to secure his rejection by the people of the Empire State without touching the question of his religious faith, especially when they have before them so good a candidate as General Dix to vote for.

THE nomination of Senator Sumner for governor of Massachusetts by the Greeley-Democratic coalitionists (whether with or without his consent) does not make one hair white or black as to the result in that staunch Republican state. Governor Washburn will be re-elected, no matter what combinations may be resorted to for his defeat. He faithfully represents and reflects the Republican sentiment of the state; and Mr. Sumner, in his new position, does not. The time was when Mr. Sumner's name was a tower of strength in Massachusetts; but that day has passed away. Daniel Webster was once the favorite and pride of his own state; yet his compromise speech in the Senate, on the 7th of March, 1850, ruined him with the great majority of his constituents and former supporters. They would not follow even "the great Expounder" when in their judgment he went wrong. Mr. Sumner to-day is in the same predicament. The Republican party in Massachusetts has no attachment to men, however eminent for past services, that will lead it away from its own honest convictions. Mr. Sumner's alliance with the Democratic party, and his efforts to defeat Republicans, both in and out of Massachusetts, constitute a political offense which those who once honored him will not and should not forgive. The presentation of his name as the gubernatorial candidate of a rotten, selfish, and office-seeking coalition, that lacks the merit of even a plausible disguise, will furnish a direct opportunity for him unmistakably to see what the people of Massachusetts think of his course.

WHICH is right, the New York *Herald* or the *Tribune*? The former says "O'Conor consents," while the latter exultingly shouts "Mr. O'Conor declines," giving him a complimentary notice on its editorial page. We have read the account of the proceedings between Mr. O'Conor and the Louisville committee, which have appeared in both papers, and our conclusion is that both are right. Mr. O'Conor has declined in *form*, to preserve his sensitive consistency as not being an office-seeker; and he has consented in *substance*. Such seems to have been the understanding of the committee, as they left New York entirely satisfied with the result of their labors. If we are correct in this view of the case, we shall then have at least three tickets in the field—the genuine Republican ticket, the mongrel Greeley-Democratic ticket, and the ticket of the Straight-out Democrats. The first of the three will be elected by a square Republican vote; and between the other two the Democratic vote will be divided, provided the O'Conor nomination is followed up with that of presidential electors in the several states. This, of course, is contemplated by the Straight-out Democrats. All this, too, is bad news for Mr. Greeley. If there were any doubt about his defeat before, there is none now. It would not be at all surprising if there were before the election a very formidable stampede of Greeley-Democrats into the ranks of those who in any event mean to vote for Charles O'Conor. They care nothing about Mr. Greeley, except for the temporary use they can make of him.

A MOST astonishing "Credit Mobilier" story is going the rounds of the press, the substance of which is that Oakes Ames, to protect his interest of 6,000 shares among the 30,000 in the concern, proposed to distribute, and, therefore, of course, did distribute the remaining 30,000 shares, worth about five hundred each, among a dozen or so different congressmen. According to the story, Messrs. Colfax, Wilson, Blaine, Dawes, Boutwell, Schofield, Kelley, Garfield, etc. were to receive from 2,000 to 3,000 shares each—that is, a bribe of a million or more dollars each—which purchased their votes on the matter of endowing the Union Pacific Railroad with Government lands. The bribe reported is the most magnificent on record, and we are not surprised that the gentlemen implicated declined so long to answer the charge. But at last the persistency of some papers in repeating the slander have compelled them to speak, and one after another Speaker Blaine, Senator Wilson, Henry L. Dawes, and J. A. Garfield have utterly denied that they ever received one cent of Credit Mobilier stock, or one cent's worth of any other stock, for which they have not paid its legitimate value. Some of these gentlemen are known to be poor men; and, if they had been enriched by so vast a bribe, neither the present Vice-President nor his successor would have been obliged to write for THE INDEPENDENT in order by an honest penny to increase their scanty incomes.

THE New York *Tribune*, in trying to apologize for the secession utterances of Mr. Greeley by pretending to find their parallel in Gen. Dix, is guilty of a gross and willful *suppressio veri*. After having had its attention called to the fact by the *Evening Post*, it repeats the offense. It quotes a part of the language uttered by Gen. Dix, in 1864, but not the whole; and that, too, when the part which it does quote is found in direct connection with that which it studiously omits. Had it quoted the whole, its readers would have at once seen that what Gen. Dix said in 1864 is very different from what Mr. Greeley said in the autumn of 1860, and repeated several times, up to as late a period as Sept. 23d, 1863, and after the war republished in his "American Conflict." Its omission can be accounted for only by a deliberate intention to misrepresent Gen. Dix and deceive its readers. This strikes us as very sharp practice in a journal that professes to be an advocate of a "Reform Canvass." All candid men will think that the method of the advocacy would be much better if it had the merit of not committing what is equivalent to a base forgery.

THE New York *Herald*, notoriously a mere weathercock in politics, waiting to find out which is to be the winning party, says:

"If we may judge from the recent elections in the New England States, Mr. Greeley cannot divide the Republican party to an appreciable extent, and can bring little accession of strength to the Democratic party. According to present appearances, the Baltimore Convention has been deceived or deceived itself, and has sold out the Democratic party for a mess of pottage."

This is undoubtedly the fact. The bargain-and-sale system in politics does not work well in New England. The New York *World* accounts for the failure by regarding New Englanders as a class of beings very much set in their way, and hence not given to change; and it further expresses the opinion that the great Middle and Western States, which have not as yet been tested, and which contain a population of more ductile and flexible composition, will bring out the full glory of this new dispensation, with Horace Greeley at the head of the Democratic party. To be always hoping and always disappointed, yet serenely calm, is one of the highest achievements in humanity. Democracy for the last twelve years has been working at this political wonder.

THE Springfield *Republican*, if not the most earnest, is, nevertheless, one of the most respectable of Mr. Greeley's supporters. Last week, having "heard from the State of Maine," the *Republican* made the following confession:

"It is evident that the tide of public feeling is now setting against the Liberal candidates; and their chances of success will depend on *the introduction of some element into the campaign*, or some new turn of affairs which shall do as much for them as the last five weeks have done for the opponents."

There is no doubt of the fact, which the *Republican* would gladly have had otherwise, but which its candor compels it to confess. The "tidal wave" is increasingly in the wrong direction for Mr. Greeley. The effort to storm the public mind by a system of vehement and noisy braggardism, which has so largely formed the tactics of the Greeleyites, has proved a signal failure. The elections already had, as well as the general tone of feeling in the community, show most conclusively that the great body of the people do not mean to be deceived or humbugged by any such silly artifice. Mr. Greeley has as yet developed no strength for the Democratic party which it would not have had without him. Its gains through him are fully counterbalanced by its losses. The truth is, the coalition is so palpably a political trick that it will not pass muster even as a third-rate specimen of cunning. There is no "new element" within human reach that can be introduced into the "campaign" to save the coalitionists from the overwhelming defeat they so justly deserve. Their weakness consists in the essential falseness and even wickedness of the whole scheme, and, hence, in its repugnance to the moral instincts of honest men. No tumult raised by Chinese gongs can get rid of this fact or neutralize its power with the American people.

We cheerfully publish the following note from President Woolsey:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

"In your paper of August 29th you say:

"'Twenty-six years ago President Woolsey said, in his inaugural, that there was no product which Yale could raise in greater perfection than the demagogue. The first class which graduated after his inauguration supplies a startling proof of what he said. The two graduates of 1847 who are best known to the public are Gov. Brown, of Missouri, and ex-Judge Barnard, of this city.'

"I was far away from home when I saw this article, and had forgotten what I did say, not having looked at the inaugural in question for a long time. I determined, however, to refresh my memory, as soon as I could lay my hand on the address; for, although I felt sure that I had never said anything intended to convey such a sense to my hearers, I did not know but that I had expressed myself imperfectly.

"I have just read the address through, and there is nothing of the kind in it; but the following passages, which are almost the only ones which touch on demagogism, utter a sense wholly the contrary of what I am made to say:

"'We much doubt whether a college training is at all necessary for political success, and whether the *name* of an education is not more advantageous than the thing itself. A little knowledge, gathered at small expense of toil, a kind of philosophy about human rights, if we must call it so, which the most simple can understand, a seeming readiness to submit to the popular voice, united with a dexterity in leading it—these are not intentionally fostered, I take it upon me to say, in any respectable institution in our country. And far be from us such a tendency in education. Rather than train so, I would—to use Plato's words—whisper to two or three young men in a corner, or even walk through empty halls. I should not like to die with regret on my mind, that I had taken into my hands a block of the finest marble and cut it into the form of a demagogue.'

"Having disposed of this matter, I desire, with your permission, to say a word about Mr. Gratz Brown, in whom, as being the son of an honored friend of mine, now dead, I feel an interest. It is well known that some years before the late war he tried to induce the people of Missouri to provide for the emancipation of their slaves. In his address or paper on this subject, which was printed, and which he sent to me, the arguments were drawn from the financial advantages of emancipation to the state. I wrote to him, in reply, that I was glad to see him take the side which he did take; but wished that he had urged the moral objections to slavery. He replied that he felt and admitted them, but they could have no weight with the people of his state. I mention this because I think what he then did ought to live in grateful remembrance, and because it shows that then he was no demagogue. I do not believe that now he is either a finished demagogue or a drunkard, although I greatly regret the part he has lately played.

"Perhaps there might be understood as a plea for Greeley; but, when I add that my conviction has not wavered an instant that Mr. Greeley would be a most undesirable chief magistrate for this country, more undesirable than almost any Republican of importance in politics, it will not be supposed that I write as a partisan.

"THEODORE D. WOOLSEY."

We understand that Pres. Gulliver, formerly of Norwich, Ct., recently of Knox College, Illinois, has received a unanimous and most cordial invitation to settle over the First Presbyterian church in Binghamton, N. Y. This is one of the largest churches in the state, numbering between 600 and 700 members. It has a splendid church edifice, the auditorium seating 1,500 and easily accommodating 2,000; the chapel containing very large Sabbath-school rooms, with parlors and smaller apartments. The membership of this church is largely of Congregational origin, who have transferred their loyalty from the unwritten though stringent law of the New England churches to the statute law of Presbyterianism, and find it not impossible to secure a full Christian liberty therein. The pastors have naturally been all of Congregational origin. Mr. Gulliver, Norwood, and Gregory, were residing in the midst of their former charge; Rev. John Humphrey, formerly of the Winthrop church in Charlestown; Dr. Goodrich, son of Prof. Goodrich, of New Haven; and Dr. Boardman, now professor of theology in the Congregational Theological Seminary of Chicago, are the predecessors of Mr. Gulliver. We are glad to see this recent change, and we trust the two denominations, so closely affiliated in spirit, and really not very divergent in forms, will be foremost in provoking the exclamation: "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We understand that the call has been accepted.

THE baptism of Miss Smiley is likely to have historical consequences. The reference to the communion after the baptism, which we quoted last week from a writer in *The Examiner and Chronicle*, calls out Mr. Pentecost, who declares that the facts in the case are misrepresented, and promises to give a full history of the matter in this week's *Examiner*. The facts are, we believe, that Mr. Pentecost did administer the communion at a private house to believers who had not been immersed; but the circumstances which he proposes to explain were peculiar, and Mr. Pentecost may show to the satisfaction even of his Baptist brethren that the irregularity was not greater than they are in the habit of excusing. The fact that the statement in the *Examiner* came from Matthew Hale Smith renders its credibility optional, to say the least. It is a queer piece of policy for a Baptist editor to employ such a man to hunt up scandals in the Baptist churches.

OUR readers will find in this week's issue, an article by an eminent Swedenborgian minister, giving some advice to those clergymen who are interested in the writings of the great Swedish teacher. Whatever may be thought of the more or less consistent system of truth which is identified with his name, there is no doubt that Swedenborg was a good and great man, and that his philosophical teachings have already modified, without detriment, the doctrinal statements of many theologians. In the writings of Coleridge, themselves the most stimulating and productive contribution to religious literature recently made in England, one finds constant traces of the influence of Swedenborg; while Robertson, Maurice, Bushnell, Beecher, and others of the great religious teachers of the time, show that they have been either consciously or unconsciously his debtors. We do not believe that there is a very large number of ministers in the Orthodox churches to-day who have any notion of accepting Swedenborg as an infallible teacher, or of adopting his system as a whole; and the counsel of Mr. Barrett does not, therefore, meet any great exigency. Nevertheless we are glad to have him say that Swedenborg never meant to found a sect, and to add our own judgment that many of his writings are well worth reading, and that men of common sense can be trusted to discern between what is fantasy and what is philosophy.

DR. HODGE puzzles himself and his readers in a letter to the *Interior*, in which he tries to explain how Schleiermacher, whose Christology was considerably out of joint, can be regarded as a Christian. The greater part of his explanation is, perhaps, sufficiently clear. But here is a portion of it in which we fail to follow him:

"The Scriptures teach, on the one hand, that whosoever believes that Jesus is the Son of God shall be saved; and, on the other hand, that faith in many other doctrines is necessary to salvation. How are these things to be reconciled? My mode of reconciliation is that the man who truly believes that Jesus is God must of necessity believe, whatever he may say of, those other doctrines. He must believe in the doctrine of the Trinity and of the atonement."

It seems to us that this tangle, which Dr. Hodge so deftly cuts, is one of his own making. We do not understand the teaching of the Scripture to be that an acceptance of the historical truth that Jesus Christ was the Son of God will save any man's soul; nor "that faith in many other doctrines is necessary to salvation." We do not believe that the acceptance, however unqualified, of any statement, however important, or faith the most implicit in all the doctrines of the most orthodox creed, will ever rescue any man from sin. It is not faith in a system, or a statement, or a creed that saves men; it is faith in a Saviour, the personal trust of the soul in a personal Redeemer and Sanctifier. That trust is frequently mixed with errors of doctrine; but it is effectual, nevertheless. A man may have very erroneous opinions about the chemical constituents of bread; but, if he eats it, it will satisfy his hunger and sustain his life. A man may know a thousand times as much as Liebig about the chemistry of nutrition, and yet, if he refuses to eat, he will starve to death. The Bread of Life has been analyzed quite sufficiently, perhaps, and we have nothing to say against the accuracy of the various analyses, or the value of the knowledge thus obtained; but the main thing, after all, is to show the beatitude of them that hunger and are filled.

THE coming Chinaman is at hand. Yung Wing, the agent of the Chinese Government, has just arrived, bringing about thirty boys, of the average age of twelve years. They are to be placed in families of respectability and culture in different parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut; never more than two in a family, and usually but two in the same town. They are just beginning the study of English, and provision will be made for their instruction in the rudiments of our language and our sciences. This is the first detachment of one hundred and twenty boys who are to be sent by the Chinese Government to this country, to remain fifteen years, giving them ample time for a complete course of study—academic, collegiate, and professional. Mr. B. G. Northrup is assisting Yung Wing in securing places for these boys, and we unite with him in the hope that these boys will find a welcome "in the homes which illustrate the best phase of American society." The experiment which the Chinese Government has been induced to enter upon is one which promises great results; and no well-wisher of his kind can ever hope for a better opportunity of doing a service to Christian civilization than that which he would have in taking into his home two of these future mandarins of China.

A NEW story of Gen. Grant is told in the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, on the authority of the late Major Mace, of Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Grant, on his return from Cincinnati to accept the colonelcy of the Twenty-first regiment, tendered him by Gov. Yates, stopped over Sunday with Major Mace. The *Journal* continues:

"During the entertainment, the negro being the subject of warm discussion, an Ohio officer, whose name we omit (for he afterward performed patriotic service) said that slaves should be summoned to rise in a slave state, drawn up in line of battle, with a rebel force in front of him, about to begin the fight, and the slaves should rise en masse in insurrection against their masters, he would suspend the battle, and unite with the rebel army in suppressing the revolt. To this Col. Grant, in a quiet, delicate voice, repl

dons parade—be it Catholic, fidel—is out of order if it ral significance, to a breach

nsidered an impartial com- it is not better to teach , rather than the parade, is reate as much as the *Freeman* vocations with which these ations are always attended; they are no excuse whatever shed. The Catholics had their procession in Belfast, bnoxious, doubtless, to the their assault upon it was stification. They ought to down without mercy the n it. These people of the ers, whether Catholic or annot have their prejudices nswering with bludgeons, with by the authorities of e utmost severity. They with; they must be com- keep the peace.

to learn that our fears for *Interior* seem likely to be ge has taken place in f things which puts chair that well-known ohar, Rev. Benjamin W. with whom is associated bridge. These gentlemen d scholarship and culture ian views, and we wish er all prosperity. If they erprise in its management they will merit success.

Catholic Opinion publishes ope," by P. Murray, D.D., words are written to the Brave Old Oak," and the ows:

o land more true
51 Catholic land,
blood, to the rock hath stood;
rer stand!
e star Saint Patrick set
brow decar!
and old Catholic Isle;
old Pope, hurrah!" [hooray?]

rgh *Catholic*, in a long and h which it shows how con- el between those two con- ded men, Luther and Hy- of the latter that "Free most intimate friends, at and with their extravagant n full accord." If the know that this statement shamefully ignorant.

es of the score of prom- earnestly support the re- should be added that of Phelps, who bravely bears her sure to pen a few words to *Woman's Journal*. Anna no longer alone in pre- we are assured that such s. J. G. Swisshelm.

ongfellow was happy to Sumner before his depart- but when, on the strength to an old friend, the Liber- osition of delegate at Wor- to inform them that he with "that party." Like dams, he is suspicious of

Bishop Eastburn, of Mas- prove a great loss to the in that state. The Bishop hristian and a wise and ent of the churches. He low Churchman, and it is his prudence and firmness d "Catholicism has made the Old Commonwealth.

on's new story, "The End ich is concluded in *Hearth* ich will be issued in a vol- rst of October, by Orange ses to have a great sale. send five hundred copies for already.

's "Marble Prophecy" a few days, by Scribner.

The conception of the famous group Laocoon, in me, an engraving of which ece to the volume.

s Intelligence.

ood of "colleges" and r under the care of the ry Association not one is re romantic interest or r usefulness than Berea ky. Our readers know the r which the institution e. It is situated in the he estates of Hon. Cassius s Kentucky Abolitionist; y out of which it has d by the Rev. John G. Fee, had brought upon himself relatives and neighbors by opposition to slavery. Mr. ors in this region as a mis- his main effort being to churches. About 1857 he Rev. C. A. R. Rogers, from their management a pros- established at Berea. After d a panic spread through- d reason of rebuke, and ler that every individual the institution, either as e, should immediately leave ler was, of course, obeyed. e which rendered disobe- us. So the community and s were broken up, and the ment men appeared to have ation. They did not think fore departing from their in the college grove, and might be returned to that rry on the enterprise to devoted their lives. It is ever, that many of the tion that the way for the r prayer would be made so ch a terrible visitation. At war, in 1865, the teachers rned, and found their homes gs unimpaired. They at hat the school would be re- both sexes and both races d upon an equal footing. at staggered the natives of ation they recovered from t they began to mend their stitution. From that day en growing in facilities for the number of its students, strengthening itself in the Kentuckians. Last year ion to 263 students, of ro-fifths were white and

In the college de- and the parallel ladies' 21 students. No class has at the four classes are now will graduate next year. ies five gentlemen and five able presidency of Rev. E. erly of Oberlin and brother resident. The relations of absolutely equal: the stu- r in the recitations, board at each other with perfect whites are mostly from tricts, and the blacks from les. It is within the truth negroes show no inferiority mental qualities to their

The great work of the in- to furnish trained and com- chers for the mountain dis- et in a very backward condi- ure is concerned. But the is that these Christian men, their courage, and their in- e to their convictions, are pel the respect and the con- former enemies. Nearly all n of the county in which ated now acknowledge that ation and doing a most ex- The commencement brings nce of a thousand persons, especful attention to the music. Read this descrip- cinnati *Gazette*, of the last he exercises of which were , in a large bower built for

orning the out-of-town visi- ve, upon horses and mules, ggies, and every imaginable ers, by 9½ o'clock, the hour the exercises arrived one the grove could think of at camp-meeting; or, look- ds of horses tied here and of military cavalry. . . . owd must have numbered, of part, as seated before me, rsons. . . . They came ty miles, by private convey-

fleeting demonstration of "holiness" never ook place, and that they have rolled in the dirt for nothing?

....A new religious sect, known as the "Amanians" and numbering about 1,500, as sprung up in Iowa. This new com- munity is composed entirely of Germans. They have purchased about 30,000 acres of land on the line of the Rock Island Railroad and have built several mills and manufactories. All property is held in com- mon, and the affairs of the society managed by fifteen "fathers." Each person is allowed to draw a certain amount from the co-operat- ive stores yearly, and no member is given any wages or any money for personal ex- penses. Every day religious services are held. We do not learn what the theolog- ical belief of the sect is; but, inasmuch as they are noted for honesty and fair dealing, we judge that it cannot be far out of the way. Marriage is not forbidden, but it is not encouraged; and the community is not likely, therefore, to perpetuate itself.

....The Baptist *Union* (Open Communion) has advices from a correspondent

that an entire [Baptist] association in Illinois, which he names, has become Open Communion. The chief man in a certain association in New York assured us recently that the next association of which he is a member is prepared to receive Open Communion churches to fellowship, and we know that several which are now members of that asso- ciation are openly practicing Open Commun- ion. There are, at least, four large associa- tions in New York which contain Open Com- munion churches, and not a step is taken to restrain them. The reform progresses finely."

If Mr. Spurgeon *should* come to this country, during the present season, he may help this good work on.

....The *Indian Mirror* has heard (from America) that Mr. Dall joined the Brahmo Somaj for the sake of converting its mem- bers to Christianity; and explicitly says:

"Should this be true, Mr. Dall, we regret to say, is doomed to disappointment. He can- not influence us to change our views of Christ and Christianity so long as we believe that our views are much higher than those entertained by him. . . . Mr. Dall should have plainly and unequivocally said to us what his real motives were. However, we now know the secret, though it is unfor- tunate that it comes all the way from Amer- ica. Let bygones be bygones. Surely, Mr. Dall can co-operate with the Brahmos in 'in- tellectual and philanthropic work,' and we heartily welcome him as a valuable accession to this department of our work."

....Dean Stanley preached in the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd's (The Country Parson's) pulpit, at St. Andrew's, on the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's Day, and improved the occa- sion, of course, by urging greater charity and tolerance among Christians. His own occupancy of a Presbyterian pulpit was an illustration of the virtue he inculcated. The Kirk Session has requested the Dean to print his sermon, and he has consented to do so.

....The Rev. Mr. Minton continues to preach in Dissenting pulpits in England, and quite a number of other English clergymen have signified their purpose o fllowing his example. It is evident that the legal ob- stacles in the way of full fellowship between Churchmen and Dissenters will soon be broken down.

....An Association of German Congrega- tional ministers in Iowa is endeavoring to es- tablish an institution for the training of young Germans to the Congregational ministry. This work has the approval of the Congrega- tional Association of Iowa.

....Preparations for the great fair for the benefit of the Congregational House in Bos- ton are now in active progress.

....The Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska has built thirty-two churches in six years.

TIME IS GOLD.

We know of no way by which the former can be expended to better advan- tage than in an honorable effort to secure the latter. So many good things grow out of its possession that he is a public benefactor who shows how to obtain it with the least outlay of its equivalent. There are many excellent men, with large hearts and active brains, *but with very little money capital*, who, with confidence in themselves, in their own ability, and in the soundness and integrity of a life in- surance company, can, through that com- pany and their own philanthropic ex- ertions, earn a most honorable livelihood. Intellectual ability, sterling worth, in- domitable perseverance, and persistent and patient energy, combined with the happy faculty of knowing how to "*labor* and to *wait*," are all that is essential to insure suc- cess to a life insurance solicitor. On the other hand, it is gold to the solicitor to work for a company that is in every respect *wor- thy* of the confidence of the public; a com- pany that respects and helps its honest and earnest agents, treating them as *men*, whose occupation entitles them to every indulgence and encouragement that can be bestowed with safety to itself. We have found that company in the *Commonwealth Life* of this city. Its means are ample, its plans simple and popular, its officers gentlemen, and its name is synon- ymous with integrity and fair dealing. Gentlemen possessing the above qualifi- cations, who may desire to avail them- selves of the liberal terms offered by the Commonwealth to its agents, can procure all necessary information on application to the Home Office, 178 Broadway, N. Y.

Publisher's Department.

WHOOPING Cough is successfully treated by Fellows's Compound Syrup of Hypo- phosphites. The most stubborn cases are cured in a few days.

THE first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Company afford the highest possible inducements as to profit and security for permanent invest- ment. They are secured by a first mort- gage on the road, by a traffic contract with three prosperous and powerful corpora- tions, and by the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by *en- dorsement on the bonds*, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Compa- ny, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Com- pany, and are offered for sale by messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., at 92½ and inter- est. The road is ninety miles long, and is completed and in operation, extending from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Indiana, and connects the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad," and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for ninety-nine years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and In- diana Railroad Company, the Pennsyl- vania Company, lessees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal inter- change of business. All these companies agree to throw all their freight and pas- senger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS Silent Family Sewing Machine is the best of all family machines, because it accomplishes most, makes the least noise, and does not injure the constitution of its lady operators. These things cannot be said of any double-thread machine. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS! The new $2.00 magazine, THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, sent "on trial," three months, by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

"ADVICE.—Send for Free Price-list. Jones Scale Works Binghamton. N. Y."

THE GEORGI PIANO-FORTES.

In our issue of Sept. 5th we printed a let- ter about the Georgi Piano-fortes. As the cut was blurred in some of the issues, we publish the following, which explains the matter:

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1872.
GEO. A. GEORGI, Jamestown N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I inclose you a letter of JOHN T. GRAY, a blind musician, with twelve years' practice, whom I think has no superior in the state. When he tried the Georgi he did not know the name. He says it is one of the best among the thousand pianos he has tried, it having the good qualities of all good pianos happily blended. This is the best testi- monial I can give, as the blind certainly have superior acuteness of hearing. He is extensively known over Indiana and Illinois, having concerted for some time.

Respectfully, B. F. STINGER.

THE First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railway Company have re- cently been placed upon the market. This road, fully equipped and completed, ex- tends from Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, to Beardstown, on the Illinois River, a distance of 228 miles, connecting with fourteen roads, with which business is interchanged. Arrangements are made for sending freight by this line without change of cars to Baltimore by the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, by the terms of a traffic guarantee contract, will purchase at par and interest semi-annually the bonds of this company, selected by lot, to an amount which is estimated at $150,000 or $200,000 each year; the agreement being that the amount so bought shall be equal to 25 per cent. of the gross traffic interchanged between the two roads.

The amount of the mortgage is only $15,000 to the mile. The bondholders have the right to vote at all elections, and can control the company, in case of the non-payment of interest, without the usual legal formalities.

Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the New York *Evangelist*, in a letter recently published in his paper, speaks of this road as fol- lows:

"After first going over the road myself, and forming my own opinion, I sought in- formation from those connected with it. The president, Mr. T. S. Ridgeway, resides at Shawneetown. He is a banker, well known in the West as a man of wealth and of high character, as well as business experience. The directors, I am told, are all staunch, good men; the president and vice-president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad be- ing among the number. The vice-pres- ident, Mr. Beecher, and other officers, whom I saw at Springfield, struck me at once as practical men—not speculators nor visionaries, but plain, hard-working men, who have a great personal interest and pride in the success of the road. They spoke of it with the utmost freedom, and explained its working and management with such frankness and candor as could not but inspire a very strong feeling of confidence. Such men of character always win our respect, and make us feel that an enterprise is safe in such hands. Such is my feeling in regard to this new road. It has been completed and opened to business but a few months; but already it starts off with excellent promise of suc- cess, and I feel sure that in a year or two it will have fully established its place as one of the carefully managed, prudent, safe, and prosperous roads of the West."

The financial agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, invite attention to their adver- tisement, in another column.

TOUR ROUND THE GLOBE.

MR. THOMAS COOK, of 90 Fleet street, London, who is so well known as the organizer of the wonderful system for traveling they now have in Europe, known as "Cook's Tours," will leave Liverpool on Thursday, Sept. 26th, with a small party of ladies and gentlemen, for a TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Cook will leave New York early in October, taking *en route* Niagara Falls, Chicago, and Salt Lake City, for San Francisco, where he will sail by Pacific Mail steamer, of Nov. 1st, for Japan, China, Calcutta, and Bombay, then *via* Suez Canal to Egypt, for TRIP UP THE NILE TO FIRST CATARACT, and tour THROUGH PALESTINE AND HOLY LAND, returning *via* Italy to London, giving the choice of three routes through Europe.

Price for the entire round, from New York to New York $2,000 gold, including first-class railways and steamships, sixty days hotels on land when not travel- ing, thirty days tent and saddle life in Palestine, and twenty days on Nile; mak- ing 110 days in all, exclusive of ocean passage. Price for round trip, leaving out Palestine and Nile, $1,500 gold.

Several Americans have already signi- fied their intention of accompanying Mr. Cook from New York and Chicago. Fur- ther information of this tour, and also copies of "Cook's Excursionist," can be had by addressing E. M. Jenkins, Alle- gheny, Pa., the American agent of Messrs. T. Cook & Son, who is authorized to book passengers.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son will open an office in New York, under the firm name of Thomas Cook & Sons, 261 Broadway, for any next, for the sale of "COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS" to all parts of Europe and the East.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE publishers of *The Methodist* intend to double its circulation this fall, and want the services of at least one energetic, pushing man or woman in every town and village. Very liberal terms will be made with competent persons, having first-rate references.

Live editorials on live subjects, contri- butions from the ablest pens, charming stories for children, hints for farmers, Lecture-room Talks by Beecher, sermons and articles by Talmage, are some of its attractions.

Complete in every department, ably edited, well arranged, handsome in ap- pearance, pure in tone, it is pronounced by many "THE BEST FAMILY PAPER PUB- LISHED."

$2.50 a year. Address "THE METHOD- IST," 114 Nassau street, New York.

"FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS."

THE Vegetable Kingdom has antidotes for an immense number of diseases, and SCOVILL'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP is one of the most valuable combinations of these antidotes that the world has ever known. The juices of invaluable herbs, roots, and plants that vitalize, enrich, and disinfect the blood, purify the bile, and regulate the liver, act upon those sifters of the system, the kidneys, tone the stomach and bowels, invigorate the muscles and nerves, remove glandular swellings, ab- cesses, and inflammation, and re-enforce the constitution itself, are commingled in this most wonderful of modern medicines. A volume would not suffice to tell what it is doing for mankind. All the terrible brood of scrofulous and other virulent ex- ternal diseases yield to its cleansing, reno- vating, life-giving properties. It cuts off the entail of inherited disorders, and not only cures all diseases for which mercury has heretofore been given, but equally frightful ailments which that horrible mineral creates. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers.

THE only scientific, rational, and suc- cessful mode of treating Catarrh in the Head that has been devised consists in applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper chambers of the nose) and taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as *Constitutional* treat- ment. To this thorough course of treat- ment the disease yields as surely as fire is extinguished by water. The Douche and two medicines for $3, by all druggists.

NEW ENGRAVINGS NOW READY.

We have just received from Mr. A. H. Ritchie, of world-wide reputation as an artist, a superb STEEL ENGRAVING of HON. HENRY WILSON, a compan- ion picture to that of PRESIDENT GRANT (by the same artist), already well known to tens of thousands of our subscribers in every section of the coun- try. This new and magnificent engrav- ing—prepared for our exclusive use, size 19 by 24 inches—is now ready for delivery. We will, therefore, until fur- ther notice, *present* these two fine steel engravings of GRANT AND WILSON for every *new* yearly sub- scriber sent us, with the money—$2.50. They will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail, postage paid, at the option of the subscriber. These engravings are printed on separate sheets of fine pasteboard, suit- able for framing. They will be carefully rolled on wood, warranted to arrive in good order and give entire satisfaction, or they may be returned and the money positively refunded.

Let every true-hearted Republican, every friend of Grant and Wilson, and every political organization in the coun- try promptly send to us for these beautiful and desirable pictures, both produced by one of the most celebrated artists in the world—the engraver of the "Emancipa- tion Proclamation" and "Authors of the United States," etc. Engravings of this class sell at the print stores at from $2 to $5 *each*. *Both will be given away* to any person who will, as before stated, send us the name of one new subscriber and $2.50. We shall register the names and deliver the engravings in the order in which they are received. *Any person may act as agent.* Act promptly. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Box 2787, New York City.

AN INVIGORATING CATHARTIC.

ALL the drastic abominations that wrench, convulse, and agonize the bowels under pretense of purifying them, are being supplanted, and it is hoped forever, by that most genial and painless of vege- table aperients, DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS. Let the invalid who fancies that a cathar- tic must necessarily weaken by satisfac- try this matchless remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness, and all com- plaints arising from disordered secretions and consequent depravation of the blood. It is a powerful invigorant, as well as a purgative and anti-bilious medicine. In- stead of spurring the torpid liver and intestines into unnatural action, the pills simply restore their natural functions. No liber mercury nor any of its salts enters into their composition; yet they act more directly upon the liver than blue pills or calomel. Taken in conjunction with SCO- VILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, they produce the happiest results in cases of scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and all ulcerous, eruptive, and glandular dis- orders. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers.

KILL EVERY PLANT,

VINE, Peach Tree, and Shrub, by allowing Insects, Worms, and Plant Lice to devour them, or use CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR, and save them from the ravages of these "Parasites." This remedy is harmless to Vegetable Life, but Infallible in its action. Prices low. References reliable. Send for Circular to KIMBER, WETHERELL & Co.'s Carbolic and Medicine Warehouse, No. 57 John Street, New York.

Great chance for agents.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is an *improvement* on all others. *Warranted* to change the color of gray or red hair to a beautiful *black* or *brown*. Easily applied and a success every time.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF, as the name implies, is so faithful a remedy that it is *warranted* (or money refunded) to in- stantly relieve all pains, aches, sprains, and bowel complaints.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Cas- well, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in it various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Man- ufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

DRS. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, New York, is unsur- passed in the treatment of LUNG, FEMALE, and CHRONIC Diseases. Turkish, Russian, Electro-Thermal, and Sulphur Air-Baths, Hydropathy, Vacuum Treatment, Move- ment Cure, Calisthenics, etc. Send for circulars, endorsed by Bishop Janes, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., and Taylor Lewis, LL.D.

MOTHERS, DO YOUR DUTY.

THE microscope has revealed the fact that living animalcule exist in all the fluids and solids of the body; but these are harmless. Not so the various species of voracious worms that harbor in the stomach and intestines of children. They produce diarrhœa, cholic, nervous irritation, convulsions, and other disorders which not infrequently terminate fatally. Annihilate these insidious enemies of the life and health of the rising generation with DR. ROGERS'S WORM SYRUP. Mothers, do you know what this specific is? It is simply an agreeable syrup, composed exclusively of vegetable elements. Children approve it. It is not necessary to force it down their throats. After tasting it, like Oliver Twist, they ask for "more." The swift- ness and certainty with which it expels worms from the system, and removes the irritation they create, is marvelous. Since its introduction the nauseous and dangerous mineral vermifuges have fallen into disrepute, and ROGERS'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP is now the STANDARD AMERICAN REMEDY for the most common complaint of childhood. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—No one who has ever used DR. TOBIAS'S HORSE VEN- ETIAN LINIMENT will ever be without it. It is a certain cure for Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores. Warranted su- perior to any other. In pint bottles at One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

Lockwood & Co., Bankers, 94 Broad- way, New York, transact a general bank- ing business, including the purchase and sale, on commission, of all marketable se- curities. Accounts of banks, bankers, and others solicited.

OWNERS OF VILLAS, country residences, halls, theaters, and trustees of churches, schools, and public buildings. Send for prospectus and testimonials of the Eagle Gas Machine, 43 Dey St., N. Y., furnish- ing gas for $1.35 per 1,000 cubic feet.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—The American Insti- tute awards the premium to Electro-Sili- con as being the best article for cleaning and polishing silver, plated ware, etc. Sold by jewelers, druggists, housefurnish- ing, and grocery stores. COFFIN, REN- INGTON & Co., Agents, No. 9 Gold st., N. Y.

WILSON'S Adjustable Iron Chair, with above twenty changes, making either Bed, Lounge, or Invalid Chair. Send for a Diagram Circular to GEORGE WILSON & Co., No. 88 Reade St., N. Y.

DON'T fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

BUY the best article, the Halford Leices- tershire Table Sauce.

FOR *Cuts, Burns, Piles, Corns, Chapped Hands, Ringworm*, etc., use DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. 25 cents.

BUY the Iron Clad Milk Can. I. C. C. Co., 51 Dey street.

See the New Prize Sunday-school Books. Warren, Broughton & Wyman, N. Y.

TRY Dome Lead Stove Polish.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

HAVE you seen the most wonderful Sewing Machine of the age? The great Wilson Underfeed, the machine which re- ceived *Fourteen Premiums* at the late State Fair at Mansfield, notwithstanding the many sewing machines competing against it. This elegant sewing machine is on exhibition at the N. O. Fair, and attracts universal admiration for its superior finish and style, beautiful work, easy and quiet manner in which it stitches, braids, etc. Unfortunately there are no premiums of- fered this year at the N. O. Fair; con- sequently, the Wilson cannot show its superiority over *all other* machines in carrying off all the premiums, as it *has done before*. No machine ever exhibited has met with such success in *receiving premiums* as the Wilson. It is the best Sewing Machine in the world, and the *Sweeping Victories* it has gained, the large sales that are daily made, and the increas- ing demand for it are the best proofs that it has no equal. The magnificent sales- rooms of this company, corner of Superior and Bond streets, will be brilliantly illumi- nated every evening this week, to give every one an opportunity to examine the Wilson and see the Palace of Sewing Ma- chines. The salesroom in New York is at 707 Broadway.—*Cleveland Daily Herald*, Sept. 3d.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIA- TION.—The next annual meeting of this Association will be held in RACINE, WIS., commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Particulars as to speakers, hospitalities, etc., will be given next week.

CONTENTMENT and happiness reign in all households where Dooley's Yeast Pow- der is used. Try it. Your grocer has it. Put up full weight.

FOR wire screens for doors and win- dows go to E. S. & J. TORRET'S, 166 Fulton street, near Broadway. The most satis- factory investment any one can make.

DIED.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Sun- day, August 18th, 1872, Mrs. Lucy C., wife of J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., of New York, and only daughter of Mrs. Lucy C. Bowen, of Warren, R. I.

For many months past she had been suffering from severe disease, and the extreme prostration that fol- lowed it. But she had so far found relief as to be able to visit her favorite watering-place, her anticipations of renewed health seemed, to herself and her friends, to be realized. Her cheerful and hopeful spirit gave confidence to those who watched eagerly for every favorable symptom, and the morning of the day before her death she spent her accustomed hour in the parlor with unusual cheerfulness.

During that night and the following day, however, her pulse became rapid, her breathing more and more alarming, and none were prepared for the mournful event which has cast so deep a gloom over a large circle of friends.

On that quiet Sabbath evening, just after her hus- band had lifted her in her arms to bed, she said to him, her only child "Good night," with scarcely a moment's pain, and the full energy and clearness of mind which characterized her whole life. Without a struggle,

And a feverdice will be held in tender recollection by the many who knew and esteemed her in the vari- ous relations which she filled in life so well. Those who remember her as a distinguished pupil of the Rutgers Institute, and at a later period as a leader associated with her in the domestic, social, and relig- ious spheres, will bear witness to the excellence of her understanding, the amiableness of her spirit, and the beauty of her consistent walk as a disciple of Christ. She was naturally gentle and confiding, and grace had a refined in the native delicacy of her character.

And to her sacredness of that deep grief which fills the hearts of those who were dearest to her we may not enter. But inferior only to theirs must be the sorrow of those who shared her friendship, and the sincere mourning of her fellow-associates in the old Rut- gers'street and Seventh Presbyterian churches, be- fitness whom and herself there existed so true an at- tachment.

While simple words to express our sense of poverty is offered by one who has long felt an affectionate inter- est in her as a parishioner and a friend, and who knows how great and serious is the loss sustained in her death by the bereaved domestic circle, and the society of which she was so true an ornament.

May He, to whose riehteous will in this event we humbly bow, richly comfort those whom he has thus so sorely chastened. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES

I., B., & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the **Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway**, to aid in building its EXTEN- SION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (**185 miles**) to the Mississipi River at Keokuk, and a branch from **White Heath (92 miles)** to Decatur, **all in the State of Illinois**. The bonds are secured by **a first and only mortgage** on the EXTENSION now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors, who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About **60** miles are already finished and **110** miles graded. The whole line, **317** miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B., & W. Railway from its early organiza- tion. It was completed to Bloomington in 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESS- FUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. The EXTENSION is built by the one corporation, with **420** miles of road **located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country**. The mileage on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of **242,330**; valuation of real and personal estate, **$181,000,000**; bushels of grain raised, **37,- 000,000**; value of farm products, **$25,270,000**; and live stock, **$18,349,000**; TO WHICH MAY SAFELY BE ADDED **15** PER CENT. TO REPRE- SENT THE PRESENT POPULATION AND VALUE.

The counties on the Old Line and the EXTENSION together contain a popu- lation of nearly three-quarters of a million, and a property valuation ex- ceeding $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a **Local Business that will make it a complete success**. In addition to this, it will have the entire **Through Traffic** of the **Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road**, connecting with it on the Mississipi River, and ex- tending west to the Missouri, **300** miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific, in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles) and the Davenport and St. Paul (**300** miles), although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE IN- DIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and practically will be a united line of more than **1,200** miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route, and **has no parallel com- peting line**. The Eastern connections at Indianap- olis are the **Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New York Central**, and other roads center- ing at this point. From the Seaboard to the West and Northwest **distances are materially reduced**, via this system of roads: so much so that it cannot fail to be the **popular line for travel and busi- ness**. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by **experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists**.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are **$1,000** each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be regis- tered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1st, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at **90 and interest**, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets, and circulars furnished on application.

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A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODE- ONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take a small portion cash, and bal- ance in monthly or quarterly installments.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New York City—on the the third largest road in New York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profit- able investments offered in this market for years.

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RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

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Looseness, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful dis- charges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

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For headache, whether sick or nervous, rheuma- tism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, loins, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford imme- diate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

Price $1 per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Rad- way's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Inter- nal Viscera. Warrant d to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Per- spiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burn- ing in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sys- tem from all the above named disorders. Price, **25 cents per Box**. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

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IMPORTANT REMOVAL IN THE RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

On Monday, Sept. 30th, 1872,

J. & C. Johnston,

OF BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE

ON

Broadway, Fifth Avenue

AND

Twenty-second St.,

where they have beautifully fitted up, with all the modern improvements and two ele- vators, AN ELEGANT SIX-STORY IRON AND BROWN-STONE BUILD- ING, running through the block and hav- ing ENTRANCES on BROADWAY and FIFTH AVE., all of which they shall occupy, and thus be enabled to add several new departments to their business, such as UPHOLSTERY, LADIES', CHIL- DREN'S, and INFANTS' SUITS and UNDERCLOTHING, both imported and home-made.

Last Spring they ordered in Europe, for the opening of their New Store es- pecially, one of the most elegant and, perhaps, most extensive assortments of New Dry Goods ever offered at one time to the New York public.

All of which will be on ex- hibition at their New Store on Monday, Sept. 30th, 1872.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY

THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

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NEW YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MID- LAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

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ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

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BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall Street, New York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South Amer- ica, East and West Indies, China, and Japan.

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WHEELER & WILSON No. 635 BROADWAY N. Y., Awarded, over Sixty-two Competitors THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

A GOLD MEDAL,

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CORONATION,

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THEO. F. SEWARD AND C. G. ALLEN,

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DR. LOWELL MASON.

THIS

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK,

just issued, is

THE LAST WORK

of

the lamented

Dr. Lowell Mason

was interested, and the contributions made by him to the CORONATION will be found full

The Independent.

A VOICE.

BY HELEN J. ANGELL.

Our God, who bade in anthems clear and strong
The Eden stars o'er new-born Earth rejoice,
To one of Earth hath given as pure a voice
To scale and hold the holy hights of song.
My rapt soul listening in long surprise,
Floats on with closèd eyes and folded hands,
Through some strange bliss she dimly understands,
Imagining herself in Paradise.
Grand human voice! Sing on for human ears
'Till called to join the great immortal throng;
And then—sing on, through God's eternal years,
His perfect praise. To Earth alone belong
The pain and shame—the coronet of tears;
But Heaven shall claim from Earth the crown of sacred song.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND ITS MINISTER.

BY JAMES LEONARD CORNING.

THE announcement of the approaching silver wedding of Plymouth church and its minister has just reached me, in my mountain retreat, and has revived a thousand interesting and precious memories. It happened to me to be present, in the days of my boyhood, at the courtship, the betrothal, and the marriage of the aforesaid parties, concerning some of the circumstances of which I would fain give a few words of truthful witness. This was one of those matches which are made in Heaven, as nobody doubts who is at all familiar with the providential events which preceded and the happy issues which have followed it. The courtship was brief and was somewhat on this wise. 'Twas in the days when the "May Anniversaries" were in their glory, and all the saints came up to Jerusalem and its temple—the Broadway Tabernacle—to worship and give thanks. It was commonly the custom at these great festivals of Zion to lionize every year among the standard orators—such as Drs. Cox, Tyng, and others—one or two new men; and such evangelical spreadeagleism as we used to get from some of these fresh candidates for glory was a caution to all young rhetorical aspirants. The American Home Missionary Society, on the occasion of their anniversary, twenty-five years ago, set up on the platform, in the midst of all the gray heads and snowy neckties, a rather rough specimen of clerical millinery from Indiana, without renown or prestige, save only the accident of a great name. The oratory of this speaker was of the Patrick Henry sort, and Eastern ears were not used to it. It had the charm of novelty, and such force as converts back woodsmen into saints and apostles. This was a man not of adjectives, but of nouns; and there is a world of refreshment in this fact, especially amid a forest of metropolitan church steeples.

It happened, a little anterior to this occasion, that about a baker's dozen of live men from various communions in Brooklyn purchased the premises of Dr. Cox's church, then just vacated, for the establishment of a Congregational society. A goodly fraction of this nascent church were present at the Broadway Tabernacle, and heard the young missionary's speech. So far as I have information, it was a case of "love at first sight"; at least, on the part of the lay brethren. They were just smitten, every man of them, and declared that they had found a diamond in the rough. Thereupon ensued the customary civilities of incipient love; albeit there was no coquetry on either side, all hands meaning business. Speedily a call was made out, and the parties came to a mutual understanding—the baker's dozen to pay what they could to feed and clothe the missionary, and he taking four great brick walls on his shoulders, together with a pulpit about fifteen feet high, and assuming all risks. And everybody, backed up by all the doctors of divinity, said the risks were immense. I do not accurately remember how long the young preacher occupied the mahogany scaffold called a pulpit before his installation. Not a great while, however; and yet long enough to test the containing capacity of that meeting-house to the utmost. Brooklyn never heard such preaching as that before; and, what was droll enough, the preacher looked as much like an omnibus-driver as like a pattern apostle.

It was manifest he had never seen a clerical fashion-plate in his life, with such childlike unconsciousness did he defy all the laws of ecclesiastical millinery. But the people put up with these defects; in fact, I suspect that a goodly fraction rather liked them, if they only dared to say so. The city was pretty well waked up, as I remember, in about the space of four weeks, with the noise of this innovating apostle of the Lord. Everybody believed in his genius in less than a month; but I doubt if one man out of five hundred in all Brooklyn believed in his "staying power."

Almost every preacher in the city predicted that a few weeks would see his pews as scant of human belongings as their own; and some of them knew what scantiness of that sort was. Meanwhile, the appointed wedding-day drew near. Now, to be honest, it always seemed to me that, when a man and a woman have made up their minds to wed, it would be a great piece of superfluity and a poor commentary upon the success of their courtship, if on the morning preceding the ceremony they should call together their friends and neighbors to *consult whether or no the ceremony had better be performed.* And this is just what Plymouth church did (I do not think the candidate for installation had much to do with it); and this piece of neighborly courtesy came near making them a world of trouble, as I can bear personal witness.

From far and near came the ministers and delegates, in solemn conclave, to discuss the question whether these parties, who had fully made up their minds to be married, should be married, after all—queer incident in matrimonial affairs, certainly. That council was composed of some of the best men in the country for theological learning and religious character. But there were hardly one in the illustrious conclave of reverend heads whose position and experience qualified him to judge of the candidate's fitness for the work to which he had been called. The baker's dozen of godly merchants and tradesmen were, in my opinion, much better able to decide the merits of the case. Of course, there was a long inquest in dogmatic theology; and, to be honest, I must say it was a coroner's inquest, and the verdict was "*non est.*" The illustrious father of the candidate had a good deal of systematic divinity in his brain; but he gave it all to that elder son who is an encyclopædia of sacred erudition, and the result was that there was not enough left for the younger boys to make the fly-leaf of a catechism. I never shall forget how blank the council looked upon the development of the candidate's theological leanness. And I never shall forget how he took the starch out of their dignity by one of his responses. The moderator, Rev. Dr. Hewitt, said "the council would like the candidate's views on the doctrine of the *perseverance of the saints.*" There was a naughty twinkle in *the candidate's* eye, as he modestly rose and replied: "I have always believed in the saints' perseverance; but my observation of many Eastern saints who go West has shaken me up a good deal on this point." The council was convulsed with laughter, and further inquest on the staying qualities of the elect was adjourned.

After theology came experience, which should have gone before. And when the candidate told off the story of his heart there was such a melting as dogmatic doctors are not used to. Nobody among the laity doubted that this man was foreordained from all eternity to preach religion. But the Sanhedrim shook their heads, and those who are posted on the inside history of that council know pretty well that it was hard work to get an affirmative vote from a goodly fraction of them upon the final question whether the parties should be married or the bans should be forbidden. I have often thought, if the council had said "No," as they were near doing, and could have made their monosyllable effectual, as they could not probably have done, for what widespread consequences they would have made themselves responsible. But this candle was not to be blown out by the breath of men.

Well, in the evening of the day of inquest they were married, and that glad night was the birth-hour of a great era in the history of truth and righteousness in America, and in the world as well. I remember that the encyclopædic elder brother of the young minister preached the sermon, and I remember that my boyish brain fairly reeled with the musty lore that the preacher poured into it; but, boy as I was, I knew well enough that the candidate was going to do his work with different tools than the contents of encyclopædias. And so a quarter of a century of this wedded life has gone into history, and what glorious fruit has come forth to the praise of God! All this I need not write about, for the world knows it.

Almost every worker for truth has some congenital defect, which mars his work and predestinates a lame result. But once in a while the Lord gives a complete apostle; and no thanks to the apostle, but all thanks to the Giver.

First of all a robust body; then a great intellect, well equipped in every quality of thought and imagination; then a rich moral nature, a mighty conscience, and Christlike compassion for all earth's lowly ones; and, to crown all, a royal religious endowment, precious stuff that saints are made of, the faith that pierces through visible into invisible things, the coronal genius of prayer which postulates the All-Father without a syllogism.

On some such pattern was my dearly-beloved pastor made, and may the silver wedding of to-day be the forerunner of a golden one in a yet brighter future.

LOECHE-LES-BAINS, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 13th, 1872.

WIT AND HUMOR IN THE BIBLE.

BY REV. G. B. WILLCOX.

"SHOCKING!" many a good old saint will cry, at the very thought of it. "The Bible a jest-book? What godless folly shall we have up next?" No, the Bible is not a jest-book. But there is wit in it of the first quality; and a good reason why it should be there. Take a few specimens.

Job, in his thirtieth chapter, is telling how he scorns the low-lived fellows who pretend to look down on him in his adversities. They are fools. They belong to the long-eared fraternity. Anybody, with less wit, might come out bluntly and call them asses. But Job puts it more deftly (xxx, 7): "Among the bushes they *brayed;* under the *nettles* they were gathered together." If that is not wit, there is no such thing as wit. And yet the commentators don't see it, or won't see it. They are perfectly wooden whenever they come to any such gleam of humor.

Take another instance—Elijah's ridicule of the prophets of Baal. They are clamoring to their god, to help them out of a very awkward predicament. And, while they are at it, the prophet shows them up in a way that must have made the people roar with laughter. The stiff, antiquated style of our English Bible tames down his sallies. Take them in modern phrase. These quack prophets have worked themselves into a perfect desperation, and are capering about on the altar as if they had the St. Vitus's dance. The scene (I Kings, xviii, 26, 27) wakes up all Elijah's sense of the ridiculous. "Shout louder! He is a god, you know. Make him hear! Perhaps he is chatting with somebody, or he is off on a hunt, or gone traveling. Or maybe he is taking a nap. Shout away! Wake him up!" Imagine the priests going through their antics on the altar, while Elijah bombards them in this style, at his leisure. If Mr. Beecher ever said anything that convulsed his audience more thoroughly than the prophet must have done the Zidonians around him, I should like to hear it. If one of our commentators, who cannot, for the life of them, see any wit in the Bible, had been there, he would have pulled the prophet by the sleeve, in a panic: "Elijah, I heard a laugh! This isn't proper! It isn't becoming! It isn't solemn!"

Take another instance (Isaiah, xliv, 16, 17). The prophet is ridiculing idolatry. And, in doing it, he draws an exquisite picture (Nast never had anything to equal it) of a fool who makes a back-log for his fireplace out of one end of a timber and a god out of the other. It is, without much paraphrasing: "He burns part of it. He roasts his dinner with it. He warms himself, and rubs his hands, and says: 'Good! This is something like comfort!' But the log is half fuel and half god. So the divine end of it he carves out and sets up and says his prayers to it—'Deliver me; thou art my god.'" "As if [says Dr. South] there was no more divinity in one end of the stick than in the other."

Paul shows a dry humor more than once, as in II Cor., xii, 13: "Why haven't you fared as well as the other churches? Ah! there is one grievance—that you haven't had *me to support.* Pray do not lay it up against me."

These instances might be multiplied from the Old and New Testament both. What do they show? That the Bible is, *on the whole,* a humorous book? Far from it. That religion is a humorous subject—that we are to throw all the wit we can into the treatment of it? No. But they show that the sense of the ludicrous is put into a man by his Maker; that it has its uses; and that we are not to be ashamed of it, or roll up our eyes in a holy horror of it. If it is true, as Sidney Smith said, that you cannot get a joke into a Scotchman's head without a surgical operation, then a Scotchman is a man unfinished; there has been something left out of his make that ought to be in it.

Some sins and follies you can better attack with the musketry of ridicule than with the artillery of argument. And partly as ammunition for that the perception of the ridiculous is given us.

Then, too, for lightening the cares of life and driving off hypochondria, God stoops in his kindness to amuse us. There are certain muscles of a man's face that he never uses except when he laughs. Who put them there? For what did he put them there? Go to any menagerie and look at the monkeys. See them make faces at you, and rub their noses, and wink, and turn somersaults, and hang by the tail, and bounce up in a twinkling, and sit on their haunches before you, as sober as a deacon at a funeral. You cannot watch the creatures three minutes without feeling in every nerve of your body that they were *made* to be funny, as much as the lark was made to sing. The monkey is adapted to your risibles, as light is to your eye or a rainbow to your sense of beauty. And there was no mistake in the make of the creature. God meant to make him, not an owl (there were owls enough) but a monkey. Do you call it irreverent to think He would amuse us? That only shows how narrow and stiff and artificial a notion you have of His love. Does a mother lower herself in your eyes when you see her amusing her child? Do you comfort your little two-year-old, bubbling all over with animal spirits, by asking him whether he is sufficiently solemn? Our Father has a thousand ways to show his goodness. He has warnings at one time, instruction at another, invitation at another, amusement at another. You think it is not orthodox, or proper, or what not, to say this. But, if it is true, why not say it?

If Christians would see and remember this, there would be a world more of innocent amusement provided in our homes, and hosts more of children kept out of mischief by it than there are. We might come to understand that what enters so clearly into God's plan ought to enter, as a positive duty, into ours. And we might become more genial all around, and cheerful and attractive to men.

The common notion seems to be that Christ wants nothing of our powers, as a whole. An accountant is hired for his calculating faculty. What does his employer care how much depth of soul or taste or sentiment he has? A musician is after the musical faculty. His pupil may be a rake or a simpleton in other parts of his nature. That is nothing to him. And so—or nearly so—some Christians seem to suppose the Lord comes to our religious faculty to bring that out. The conscience, the devotional feeling, the pious affections—all that goes to make up such a saint as figures in model biographies—he is supposed to take as his own sphere. But he wants *the whole man.* Your heart might as well send blood into your arm and neglect your foot as your religion go into one power of your being and not into the rest. A ripe, well-rounded Christian will be like a piano. Anywhere up and down the keyboard of his faculties that you touch him, he will give out the note that belongs to that key. Try him with a favor, and he is thankful; with meanness, and he is disgusted; with cloyuence, and he is roused; with wit, and he is amused; with a tale of sorrow, and he weeps. I care little to see men solemn. I do want to see them good. There is many a solemn hypocrite, many a solemn knave in any car or omnibus, with a long-drawn face and nimble fingers. God calls for Christian character that shall be not sour or lugubrious; but natural, hearty, earnest; like the sun for warmth and brightness and freshness, shedding benedictions around the world. And no one with such a character will be any more repelled by wit or humor in its place than by a robin's song in a May morning.

WEAKNESS OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

BY R. M. HATFIELD, D. D.

THE Greeley and Brown politicians hardly make an effort to conceal their disappointment and chagrin at the refusal of the people to rally to the support of their new party. The movement to make Horace Greeley President has strength in certain localities; but it is noticeably weak throughout the country and takes no strong hold of the masses of the people. In spite of the manœuvers of managing politicians, the voters of the country are preparing to re-elect Gen. Grant by an overwhelming majority. Perhaps you will allow one who is "a looker-on in Vienna" to suggest some of the reasons why the masses of the honest Republicans of the country refuse to support this Greeley and Brown movement.

1*st. They are not willing to endorse the political dishonesty and hypocrisy of the Cincinnati Convention.*

This Convention was ostensibly called in the interests of Free Trade, and to promote civil service reform and the purification of our national politics. Numbers of honest and honorable men came to this Convention in the hope that they might do something toward correcting abuses from which our country has long suffered. On reaching Cincinnati, they found the hotels swarming with a crowd of old political hacks and bummers—as hard-looking a set of customers as one often sees.

The Convention proper when convened was highly respectable in appearance; but it was soon evident to any one who was able to see a little below the surface of things that the honest men of the body were in the hands of the Philistines. The whole affair was controlled by a class of trading politicians who were ready to nominate Horace Greeley or Jeff. Davis (I came near adding or the Devil himself), if by doing so they could secure the spoils of office. Under their direction the question of a reduction of the tariff was "remitted to Congress"; which means that it was thrown under the table and kicked out of doors. No question could be discussed before the body, no principle enunciated that would separate the Copperheads of the North from their Confederate brethren of the South.

The Convention was allowed to amuse itself by voting a number of times for candidates for the Presidency. Charles Francis Adams had so much apparent strength before the body that many supposed he would be nominated. There were others who understood that Fenton, Blair & Co. were only biding their time, and had but to issue their commands, when their henchmen would at once drop Adams, and nominate the editor of the *Tribune.* It was worth something to sit in the gallery of that hall, as I did, and watch the unfolding and consummation of this precious piece of trickery. One of its richest features was the declination on the part of B. Gratz Brown of the honor which he affected to fear was about to be thrust upon him.

His manner during this performance reminded one of the humility of Uriah Heep. As he ascended the platform, cast down his eyes, and bowed his head so meekly, I almost expected to hear him say: "I am well aware that I am the 'umblest person going, let the other be who he may." When each of the actors in this farce had performed his part, and this well-concocted scheme of deception and hypocrisy was carried out to the letter by the nomination of Horace Greeley, immaculate patriots, like Cochrane, of New York, Wentworth, of Illinois, and Warmoth, of Louisiana, were ready to burst with enthusiasm at the prospect of rescuing the country from the evils of a corrupt Administration. Of all the political conventions ever held in the United States, this one at Cincinnati was the most thoroughly dishonest and unprincipled, unless we except the one which at Baltimore endorsed its action and adopted its candidates. Who wonders that the honest people of the country are thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair. The convention recently held in Louisville is one of the proofs that there are in the Democratic party not a few men who can neither be coaxed nor driven into voting for a man whose principles they detest and for whose character they have no respect.

2*d. The people are not ready to sanction by their votes the abuse of President Grant by the Cincinnati Convention.*

No party is to be held responsible for all that is said by those who advocate its principles. But every party is responsible for the carefully-prepared statements of its platform. The Cincinnati Convention appointed a committee to prepare a declaration of its principles and purposes, on which the new party was to stand and solicit the support of the nation.

This committee took ample time to prepare an elaborate document. When prepared, it was read before the Convention, endorsed, and given to the country. That paper is a disgrace to its authors and to the convention that approved it. It deals with General Grant as if he were a second Benedict Arnold. It vilifies the President of the United States as if all the vices of Caligula and Nero were concentrated in his character. If a tithe of its charges are true, Gen. Grant deserves the execrations of his countrymen and of mankind. But the men who proclaimed these infamous charges knew them to be groundless and malicious, "as false as dicers' oaths." And the people of the country have not been deceived by them.

They know that Gen. Grant has rendered invaluable services to his country in the most quiet and unostentatious manner. They have not forgotten that he was one of the chief agents employed by Providence to save our country from dismemberment and ruin. And they believe that it has been his constant endeavor since he was made President to secure an honest and economical administration of our national affairs; and the people who believe this will not by their vote endorse and sanction the malevolent slanders of the Cincinnati Convention. The people will see to it that Gen. Grant is re-elected; and, if he serves his country as faithfully in the future as he has done in the past, his name will stand in our nation's history side by side with those of Washington and Lincoln. Thousands of men who usually take little interest in politics will go to the polls in November next and vote with a will to rebuke these indecent attacks upon the President of the United States.

3*d. This new party has blundered most egregiously in its selection of candidates for President and Vice-President.*

In this respect the Cincinnati Convention placed itself on a par with the one that nominated McClellan, in Chicago, eight years ago. The ticket of this ring-streaked and speckled party reminds one of Dr. Johnson's leg of mutton, of which he said that it was "badly dressed and badly cooked—as bad as bad can be."

For a few weeks after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention it looked a little as if the people of the country might be fooled into the support of Greeley and Brown. An attempt was made to have wood-chopping and the old white hat play the part that log cabins and hard cider did in the campaign of 1840; but the effort proved a conspicuous failure. The people took time for a sober second thought; and that was fatal to the prospects of the Liberal Republican party. Horace Greeley, with estimable qualities as a man and great ability as a journalist, is less qualified to act as President of the United States than almost any man who was ever named for or thought of in connection with that office. In one short year from the present time his nomination will seem like a grim and ghastly joke.

His earnest defense of the "right of secession" will secure him many votes in the South; but renders his election to the Presidency impossible. The loyal people of the North do not care to ask what preceding steps were taken by the South before the rebel states seceded; they will hear nothing of the dissolution of the Union on any terms or under any circumstances. And they cannot without self-stultification vote for a man who, if President of the United States, would permit the wayward sisters to depart in peace. This Cincinnati ticket does not, however, belong to the Kangaroo family. Weak as it is in the fore-legs, it is weaker still in the hinder parts. Mr. Greeley carries weight in the race he is now running—altogether too much weight for a man in his situation.

The people, since their experience with Andy Johnson, are suspicious of whisky-drinking candidates for the Vice-Presidency from the border. And many of them are apprehensive that, if Horace Greeley should be elected President, and attempt to administer the affairs of the nation with impartial justice, his life would not be worth a three months' purchase. And they have good grounds for these apprehensions, for there would be nothing more strange in his taking-off than in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. To cap the climax, both the Cincinnati candidates have acted most injudiciously, to say the least, since their nomination. I shall not attempt to decide whether it is cherries, or soft-crabs, or brandy that is giving Mr. Brown so much trouble.

Something that he puts into his mouth goes wrong with him; and thousands of Liberal Republicans would be only too happy to see him in Alaska, or in Botany Bay—anywhere, so his name was well off their ticket. And the farmer of Chappaqua commits a serious mistake in keeping himself so persistently before the people. We Americans are not over-fastidious in our tastes in such matters; but there is a general feeling that a candidate for the Presidency should be modest and retiring. It hardly becomes him to go to and fro, up and down in the country, exhibiting himself to the people and soliciting their votes. Stephen A. Douglass tried the experiment in the campaign of 1860, and every speech that he made cost him votes and damaged his prospects.

Afterward Andrew Johnson "swung around the circle," only to disgust the people with his performances. It is just like Mr. Greeley to repeat these blunders. The wonder is that he has no friends who are able to keep his vanity and egotism under some kind of restraint. He is not the kind of man to win the people by his personal presence or to witch them with his eloquence. His visits to state and county fairs and his speeches at railroad stations are not helping him in his aspirations for the Presidency. All the signs of the times indicate that this new party and its candidates will be effectually disposed of on the first Tuesday of November, 1872; and when this is done the great mass of the loyal people of the country will say Amen.

Literary Department.

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN MILTON HOLMES.*

IF Mr. Beecher's advice to young ministers—that they all spend the first ten years of their ministry in some obscure Western town—had been followed by John Milton Holmes, this book would never have been printed. That the man whose life it commemorates would have worked just as hard and worn himself out just as soon in a little place as in a large one nobody who knows him can doubt. The motive to work was with him less a call from without than a fire within. It was "the inward must" that bade him do what his hand found to do with all his might. His hand would have found plenty to do anywhere; and he would have gone on in any field, no matter how humble, doing his utmost until, wasted and broken, he laid down to die.

It is well, therefore, that the eight years of his ministry were passed in a place where his force would be most effectively spent, and his light could shine farthest. The work which John Milton Holmes accomplished in Jersey City will not speedily pass out of remembrance. He came to his pulpit just at the time when the church and the country needed his genius and his enthusiasm; he threw himself, with all the ardor of his nature, into the work that was waiting for him; and, in the course of his brief ministry, he achieved a nobler success than many men who have stood in the pulpit for two full scores of years.

Mr. Holmes graduated from Yale College, in the class of 1837. It is not too much to say that no other man for the last thirty years has so impressed his individuality upon that ancient university, or left behind him such vivid and delightful memories of his wit and good cheer. He was from the beginning of his freshman year the most popular man in college. His off-hand speeches were full of a rollicking humor that was perfectly irresistible; his poems and songs possessed a merit much above the average of such productions; he was a good scholar, a careful and fluent writer, and a man with such a royal soul, such a breezy and genial manner, such a kindling mirth, and such a contagious laugh, that it was easy even for sober people to fall into the extravagance of the collegians and call him "glorious old John Holmes."

Mr. Holmes went from Yale to Andover, and before his theological studies were completed accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Jersey City, then just organized. He entered upon his labors there in the spring of 1861, just at the outbreak of the rebellion. That ancient burgh of Jersey was at that time a place of dubious loyalty. In most of the strong churches there was a decided prejudice against preaching politics, and the moral atmosphere of the town was not conducive to bold political speaking. This condition of affairs only stimulated the courage of the young preacher. His voice was soon heard upon national questions, and he spoke with a clearness and vigor that carried conviction to the minds of those who heard. From that time through the whole struggle he gave to the cause of the country not only words that in themselves were battles, but abundant works of sacrifice and heroism. In this arduous service a great part of his strength was spent. As Mr. Willcox says in his sermon: "The worn and wasted frame that was left in his pulpit after the struggle was as much one of the wounded as any volunteer who lay on the field when a battle was over, with the blood streaming from his side."

But Mr. Holmes was something more than a patriot. His patriotism was only part of that larger sentiment, that supreme and inclusive purpose which ruled his life from the time that he gave himself to the ministry of Christ. He was what the title of this book claims—a faithful minister. In the pulpit his old exuberance of speech rarely appeared; he spoke cheerfully and earnestly, but there was not a trace of lightness or irreverence; his manner was chastened and his style was elegant, as well as forcible. Among his people he was still the same genial and happy fellow, just a shade less demonstrative perhaps than in his college days; but as far removed from the stiffness of the conventional parson as the East is from the West.

After his untimely death, a year ago, the project was formed of collecting a few of his sermons, and publishing them with the commemorative addresses which were delivered on the occasion of his death, for a memorial of him. Thus the volume before us was originated. It contains ten of Mr. Holmes's sermons, delivered at various times during his ministry, and a pastoral letter written to his people from France, where he was sojourning, in the hope of regaining his health. These sermons are neither brilliant nor startling; but they are clear, sensible, effective presentations of religious truth. Here and there we trace the touch of a true poet, and everywhere appears the sympathy and affection of a true-hearted man. Thus he speaks of the missionary looking back from the deck of the ship to "the fast receding shore, all fluttering with farewells"; thus in his sermon entitled "Satisfied in Heaven" he tells the tired workers of this world, "Soon the happy season of vacation shall burst upon you like a summer day in the shade of the slumbering woods, when the brooks gurgle in their coolness and the anemones are blooming in the tufts of moss." Here is a passage, from the last and best of his sermons—a sermon that it almost cost him his life to preach. He is speaking of the sacrifice of Isaac:

"'Thy son!' Father, did you ever lose a son? Perhaps it was when he lay like a king in his cradle; a poor, tiny, winsome thing, not bigger than a rose in unblown petals of a rosebud, and a hand that could not clasp a rattle. But your prophetic love saw the great destinies in his eyes, and the victorious smiles upon his lips, and in his curling fingers the golden scepter that should one day sway the world. You had planned out for him, year by year, a noble, transcendent life. Your name was on his brow. Your brightest hopes, your tenderest prayers were bound up with kisses in the bundle of his life. But God took him, and the world was left without an inhabitant."

The hand that wrote that passage was not, as all will see, the hand of a clumsy writer, and the heart from which the feeling came with which the lines are surcharged was the heart of a man to whom love had opened the mysteries of life.

Mr. Holmes has been fortunate in his biographers. Mr. Willcox, his successor, was his personal friend; and in the sermon which is here printed he delineates with tender fidelity and with great distinctness the character of this good man. Mr. Bacon was even more intimately associated with him; and in the introductory remarks with which he prefaces the volume, as well as in the commemorative sermon with which it closes, he has borne a most impressive and eloquent testimony to the worth of his friend. It is rare to meet with biographical writing so judicious, so delicate, and so appreciative. The volume is one that will be welcomed by many who knew Mr. Holmes. It would take a very large edition to put one copy into the hands of each of those who loved him.

* A FAITHFUL MINISTRY. Sermons by JOHN MILTON HOLMES. With a Commemorative Sermon by G. BUCKINGHAM WILLCOX. Edited, with an Introduction and Commemorative Sermon, by GEORGE B. BACON. New Haven: Charles C. Chatfield & Co

—*The Hygienic Hand-Book* of Dr. R. T. Trall is a poor book upon a subject which is already treated in more than one good manual. In what sense it can claim to be called a "practical guide for the sick-room" must always remain a problem to us. The introduction has a description of various bathing processes, as practiced by the water-cure people; and a few miscellaneous hints of more or less intelligence, chiefly the latter, in respect to cooking, sleep, "magnetism," etc. The body of the book is an alphabetic dictionary of diseases, with hints for treatment, that are often, to put it mildly, valueless. Thus, under the head of "Fat" the cure for obesity is stated to be "plainer food and less of it." Not a word is said of the real method of cure—the use of nitrogenous substances (meat, fish, poultry), with but a sparing allowance of potatoes and bread; nor are we told that the foods that consist principally of starch, sugar, or fat, the non-nitrogenous substances, favor the production of corpulence. This practical and important doctrine is passed over in silence. If we were to be consulted by a collector who had a hobby for worthless books, we should unhesitatingly urge upon him the purchase of this volume. To such a collector, but hardly to any other person, it might possess interest; especially as its mechanical execution is of the poorest and as it has neither index nor table of contents. (S. R. Wells.)

—One opens the biographies of political candidates during the heated terms of politics, as a rule, with not a little distrust as to what manner of writing as well as what manner of man we shall find within. Mr. J. B. Mann, the author of a *Life of Henry Wilson,* has made a fairly satisfactory pamphlet. Written in a moderate and intelligent style and gotten up with the well-known taste of the Osgoods, it forms a pleasing contrast to the average biography of the political campaign. A good portrait of Senator Wilson is prefixed to the book. (J. R. Osgood & Co.) Another volume upon the same subject comes to us from another Boston house. The *Life and Public Services of the Hon. Henry Wilson,* by the Hon. Thomas Russell and the Rev. Elias Nason, is a larger book than the one just mentioned, and one that gives more details of the distinguished senator's life. Either of the two works may be consulted with advantage by persons who desire to know more of an honorable career. (B. B. Russell.)

—The *Popular Science Monthly* for October leads the van of the monthlies. Herbert Spencer has an excellent article upon "The Study of Sociology." Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, whose portrait adorns this number, has lately assumed the presidency of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and his address upon assuming the chair as president is here given. It is called "Man as the Interpreter of Nature" and is a thoughtful and eloquent address. Professor Asa Gray's address upon retiring from the presidency of our own Association treats of "The Derivation of American Plants." Other articles well worthy of perusal are "Visual Images in Darkness" and Mr. Robert Hunt's "Coal as a Reservoir of Power." The October number is even better than the excellent average of this magazine. (Appletons.)

—Mr. C. S. Calverley's *Fly Leaves* are the most ingenious pieces of versification that England has sent us since the "Ingoldsby Legends" of Mr. Barham. For pure fun and for surprising feats of rhyming it would be hard to match this little book in recent literature. In the present volume the publishers include the larger part of an earlier volume by the same author, entitled "Verses and Translations, by C. S. C." Readers with a keen scent for good things will find Mr. Calverley's verse highly entertaining. (Holt & Williams.)

—Mr. Everett Chamberlin's *Struggle of '73: the Issues and Candidates,* contains sketches of Grant, Wilson, Greeley, and Gratz Brown, with outlines of the histories and platforms of the opposing political parties; to which is added, in the author's rubric, "the queer record of Horace Greeley." Portraits and caricatures, it must be confessed, of some other grade of merit than a high grade adorn this book, which will furnish a useful compendium of facts for the campaign. (Chicago Publishing Co.)

—Dr. J. H. Gladstone's *Michael Faraday* is a concise account of the life, character, and discoveries of the famous chemist who, "at the beginning of this century, in the neighborhood of Manchester Square, London, was an inquisitive boy, playing at marbles." A more interesting and inspiriting biography than this little book does not often fall into our hands, and we commend it to all lovers of good examples. (Harper & Bros.)

—Sir Walter Scott's *Lives of the Novelists* is a neat reprint, from the collected edition of his works, of fourteen essays upon English writers of fiction. Lovers of biography and of Scott will be glad to renew their acquaintance with these pleasing and instructive lives. (N. Y.: A. Dunham & Co.)

—We have received a neatly printed copy of *The Pioneers,* illustrated from drawings by Mr. F. O. C. Darley, and forming a part of the Appletons' new illustrated edition of Fenimore Cooper's novels.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ebb Tide, and other Stories. By Christian Reid. 12mo, pp. 166. D. Appleton & Co.....
The Brookes of Bridlemere. By G. J. Whyte Melville. 12mo, pp. 419. The same.....
The Pioneers. By J. F. Cooper. 8vo, paper, pp. 126. The same.....$0 75
New York Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 68. The same.... 0 50
Medical Electricity. By Wm. Benedict and Dr. Wm. White, M.D. 12mo, pp. 203. S. R. Wells.....2 00
The Hygienic Hand-book. By R. T. Trall, M.D. Revised edition. 12mo, pp. 300. The same.....2 00
The Life of Henry Wilson, Republican Candidate for Vice-President, 1872. By J. B. Mann. 8vo, paper, pp. 120. J. R. Osgood & Co.....
The Life and Public Services of Hon. Henry Wilson. By Hon. Thos. Russell and Rev. Elias Nason, paper, pp. 120. The same.....
Sermons by Rev. C. D. N. Campbell, D.D. 12mo, pp. 385. Hurd & Houghton.....1 50

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The Independent.

SMILES AND TEARS.

...ht smiles and tears of all our future years,
Where are ye now?
Within some birdling's nest or waxen flower
pressed
On maiden bough?

...re they in some mine, where prisoned
sunbeams shine,
In veins of gold?
...re some foreign land, by southern breezes
fanned,
In regions old?

...in unwritten book, which sleeps within
some nook
Of childish brain;
Which grows in might and power with every
dreaming hour,
Us to enchain?

...ot they on some cloud, white as a baby's
shroud,
Which sails on high,
...at turns to dusky hue when loved ones
prove untrue,
And veils our sky,

...dy to fall in floods, to feed the waxen buds
Which come again,
...ter the night is past, and morn has come at
last,
To still our pain.

...Nature, in thy book could we with spirit
look,
Reading past histories,
...hen would thy mystic powers be turned to
buds and flowers
And loving mysteries.

...or in them lived the smiles which all our
care beguiles,
Touching life's silvery lute,
...ding but gentle showers fall but to wash
the flowers
And make Life's perfect fruit.

C. C.

ADVICE TO MINISTERS WHO ARE READING SWEDENBORG.

BY REV. B. F. BARRETT.

It is known that quite a number of the most advanced thinkers among the clergy of to-day are turning their attention to the writings of the seer of Stockholm. Several have become deeply interested in his teachings, and the question of formal separation from their respective communions is pressing with considerable force upon the minds of some. I desire to offer to these brethren—especially to such as are asking advice—a few words of friendly counsel. Not that I would presume to tell any one what his *duty* is in a matter of this kind. Only the Lord can do that. And every one who humbly seeks his guidance he will not fail to do it.

Thirty-three years ago I was called to decide for myself the question which is now engaging the thoughts of several ministers belonging to different denominations. I had been for a year a diligent student of the writings of Swedenborg, and had been brought to see their searching truth and feel their wondrous power. They were to me a new revelation, indeed. I desired to impart unto others the new truths I had found; and, that I might do this in more freedom (as I thought), I withdrew from the church with which I was connected, and joined the organization known as "The New Church." This seemed to me a duty, and there was no one to advise a different course at the time. I acted according to the light then given me; and have no right, therefore, to regret the step I took. Yet I now think that it was a mistaken one, though taken in my conscientiously. And, after the observation and experience of a third of a century, with a better knowledge of Swedenborg's teachings, and a clearer understanding of what is meant by "The New Church" whereof he was the divinely-appointed herald, I am free to say that I was my course was not the wisest. If I might I now have had been vouchsafed me then, I certainly would not have made the change I did in my external church relations. The ministers, therefore, in the various denominations who are now reading Swedenborg with interest will understand from this what my advice to them would be.

It is clear that Swedenborg himself never contemplated a separate church organization, based upon his doctrinal teachings. No hint of anything of the kind is to be found in all his writings. Nor does the idea accord with the general scope of his teachings or with his own practice. He did not himself commence a new organization, nor propose one; but retained his visible connection with the Lutheran Church until the day of his death. He evidently expected that his principles (which he *knew* to be from God and Heaven) would be received by and work a gradual change in all existing church organizations—the very thing which is obviously taking place in nearly all the churches of to-day.

But a new church organization sprung into existence very naturally. It was, perhaps, a necessity. Fifty years ago a man would hardly have been admitted to membership in any of the Protestant churches if he believed in known as an interested reader of Swedenborg. And many years later persons of unblemished character were excommunicated for heresy who confessed their interest and belief in his teachings. In the great Protestant principle—the right of private judgment in religious matters—was denied them. What else could they do but form a separate organization of their own?

But, whatever necessity there once was for such new organization, or however providential and useful it may have been, it cannot be said that this necessity still exists in all its original strength, now that in our leading orthodox journals are beginning to advise all ministers to study Swedenborg, and not a few of the ministers are acting upon their advice; and the members, too, of many of the churches are not forbidden, but encouraged to read his writings. What church, nowadays would think of excommunicating any of its members (provided he manifests a Christian spirit and conducts himself in a becoming and Christian manner) merely on account of his belief of Swedenborg's writings?

Then there is a wide distinction between the society of people commonly known as the "New Church" and the Church of the New Jerusalem, of which Swedenborg often speaks. This latter church is no way organized body. It consists of all no matter what their creed or their formal church relations—who truly love the Lord and their neighbor. It is, as Swedenborg himself defines it, "the Mansion of *saints*, which means the whole Church spread throughout the whole world." Thus it is "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife"—the true and invisible Church of Christ, consisting of all whose lives are wedded to him by faith and love and obedience to his precepts.

Unfortunately, this distinction has been entirely overlooked. No doubt a majority of our people to-day look upon the newly organized New Church as identical with the Apocalyptic New Jerusalem. A greater mistake could hardly be made. And it is easy to see what sad consequences are pretty sure to follow such a mistake—none the less sad because the mistake has been honestly entertained. For no body of people can long hold the belief (be it done ever so conscientiously that themselves, to the exclusion of all others, are the Lord's true church on earth, without losing, ere long, much of that humility, catholicity, and charity which are among the essentials of the real living church. The thought that we as a body are one atom nearer or dearer to God than other people is one which carries in its bosom the seeds of spiritual decay. It closes the avenues of the soul to some of the sweetest influences of Heaven.

This, then, is to be carefully borne in mind, that our membership in the real New Jerusalem does not depend at all on our external and visible church relations.

"But can I honestly," asks one, "proclaim from my pulpit the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, when I know them to be quite different from those generally held by the church of which I am an ordained minister?" Possibly; and possibly not. That will depend on how you regard your ordination. If you look upon it as a ceremony whereby you entered into a solemn obligation to preach *Methodism*, or *Calvinism*, or *Lutheranism*, or any other *ism*, then, if you cannot longer fulfill that obligation, you should undoubtedly say so, and withdraw from that communion. But, if you regard it simply as a ceremony inducting you into the Christian ministry, and binding you to preach *the Gospel of Jesus Christ* according to the best of your understanding and ability; if you feel it your duty to look to the Lord for light and guidance, rather than to a man-made creed or confession, to bishop or presbytery; if you consider your obligation to preach Christ as he may reveal himself and his Gospel to your consciousness paramount to every other; and if, in the judgment of yourself and your people, your ordination vow is held to have placed you under such obligation, then the aspect of the case is greatly changed, and you *may honestly* preach to your people whatever truth seems adapted to their states, and which the Lord has made known to you, through Swedenborg or any other of his messengers. And as to naming the particular channel through which the truth has come to your mind, you can exercise your own discretion about that. All truth is from the Lord, and is to be reverently acknowledged as his. What you find in Swedenborg is not *his* truth any more than it is yours or mine. If you think the reception of any truth you wish to teach would be hindered by the mention of Swedenborg's name from your pulpit, then do not mention it. There is nothing dishonest or timeserving in this. It is simply the exercise of a wise discretion. No minister is bound to tell his people to-day everything that he believes. He should have regard to their states of receptivity, and not totally disregard even their prejudices. The Divine Master himself told his disciples: "I have yet many things to say unto you; but ye cannot bear them now"—showing a wise and tender regard to their states of receptivity. Should not his ministers, in this, as in other things, imitate his example?

Then what does a Christian congregation generally desire its minister to do? Is it not to open to them the meaning of the Scriptures? to disclose the wisdom and love and mercy of the Lord? to unfold the laws of the regenerate life? to point out the nature of Heaven and Hell, and excite in their hearts a longing for the one and a loathing for the other? And, if the study of Swedenborg's writings enables him to do all this far better than he otherwise could; if they draw him nearer to the Lord, unfold to him the deeper meanings of his Word, fill him with a sweeter, tenderer, more loving spirit, and with new zeal for the salvation and welfare of souls, and enable him to point out more distinctly the way to Heaven, why then should he separate from that congregation? Does he wrong any one by remaining and proclaiming the truth as his people are able to bear it? Will his withdrawal help or hinder the cause of Christ?

Besides, by changing his external church relations in the cases I am considering, a minister is sure to greatly contract his sphere of usefulness—a thing he has no right to do. He now speaks to congregations averaging from 300 to 1,000 persons. If he joins The New Church organization, he may expect his congregations to average from thirty to one hundred—rarely to exceed the latter number. Then he is connected with a comparatively large denomination now. It is in his power, therefore, to do much toward extending a knowledge of the truth—diffusing a more rational theology, a larger catholicity, and a more abounding charity. And some of his clerical brethren may be induced to read Swedenborg, if they see that *he* is made neither a worse man nor a worse minister by reading him. But, if he separate himself from them, their minds will be pretty effectually closed against anything he may say. They will doubt (as well they may) whether doctrines which withdraw one from his brethren, contract his sphere of usefulness, and seemingly, at least, puff him up with a conceit of his superior wisdom or goodness, can be "from God out of Heaven."

My advice, then, to every minister who is reading with interest the writings of Swedenborg is: Make no change in your outward church relations. Remain steadfastly at your post, and preach what you believe to be God's truth in an earnest, charitable, and loving spirit, yet with judgment and discretion. Let alone the old and still existing errors, and preach the new truths *affirmatively*. And proclaim them in the *spirit* of truth—not with sharp angles or rough edges, as if you meant to rend or wound; but so rounded and softened by the oil of love that they shall easily win their way to the hearts of your people. Pursue this course, and you will find that ere long the old errors, without any direct assault upon them, will gradually give way before the new truths, as the dead leaves of autumn are pushed off by the vital forces of the buds beneath. And so, at last, your people will *feel* that there has, indeed, been to you, and through you to them, a new advent of the Lord, "with power and great glory."

I will further add, by way of encouragement, that there are several interested readers of Swedenborg among the ministers of the Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, Congregational, and Episcopal churches (some of them quite eminent) who have for years been pursuing the very course I advise; and I have never heard that a single one of them has looked upon his course as unwise or mistaken, or felt himself hampered in his freedom or hindered in his usefulness. But I cannot say this of all who have withdrawn and joined The New Church organization. A number of these have not found the organization what they expected and had a right to expect. Some have regretted the step they took; some (after a time) have returned to their former connections; others have been compelled to abandon the ministry (for there are not twenty New Church societies in the country that are able to give a minister an adequate support, and these are already supplied); and others are trying to live on half a salary or less, and meantime are casting about for some other occupation by which they may earn a livelihood for themselves and families. These facts are not very important; yet I think them worthy the consideration of all who are contemplating a withdrawal from the churches with which they are at present connected, with a view to entering the ministry of "The New Church."

THE Parisians are puzzling over a note, said to be found on a body taken from the Seine, to this effect: "My name is Jean Foucher, of Faubourg St. Antoine. I had not the least intention of committing suicide. I went into the water merely to take a cold bath."

Farm and Garden.

SECOND CHILDHOOD IN THE BARNYARD.

BY E. P. POWELL.

WHAT becomes of the capital breeds of cattle and horses and fowls? They are not altogether displaced by better; for with few exceptions our fathers' farm-horses did as good service as we now get, and we salted down about as many dozen from the dorking as from the Houdan. Breeds are not only displaced by better, but they run out with great rapidity. "What ails our hens? They don't lay as they used to do." Dotage, good housewife. The stock is worn out. Dotage not only takes away Morgan, but the Morgan stock. It requires neither deluges nor cycles of glacier cold to account for extinct varieties of animals. Senility will do it. It is so throughout Nature. No man, no tree, no animal lives by himself alone. No one has his individuality separate from the common stock. He lives under *family* traits, family penalties, family peculiarities, family tendencies, family ability and disability, and goes out not by himself alone, but with his relationship. There seems to be about so much wear in the stock—human, animal, or vegetable; it has about so many generations in it, and no more. We live a long life not so much from circumstances as from the tough wear there is in the stock to which we belong. The Webster blood gives out; so the blood of the Seckel gives out. A variety of pear bears propagating over a wide territory; but after a certain time its vitality gives out. Not merely in one locality; but at about the same time thousands of miles apart senility or dotage appears in that pear tree or fruit. Our generation has seen the lapse of the Virgalieu, so honored thirty years ago. It has worn out. Its face is cracked and wrinkled, like the face of an old man. Extra care, extra nursing may still give you a few premium crops; but it is not probable. The individual tree may be just in bearing; but the family is old—it is in its second childhood. So we have lost choice fruits in the past; so we shall in the future. Some day the Royal Bartlett and the Queen Seckel will pass beyond virility. They will be like the families of the Tudors and Stuarts, or of Washington and Webster, or as the tough stock of Adams and Quincy will yet be. The cow, the horse, the tree, the bird, the potatoe, the man are all alike held under secret powers that make them but *partners* in blood and force and life.

THE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE increase and progressive growth of all articles of agricultural production within the last twenty years is really a marvel. If any reader will take the patience and time to scan this article, he will find many items fairly enormous.

Wine has increased fourteen fold since 1850, and nearly doubled in the last decade, California being its chief producer.

Hops have increased seven fold in the same time, and more than doubled in the last ten years, New York growing two-thirds of the whole crop.

Barley has increased six fold.

Flax six fold, and flaxseed trebled.

Wheat trebled, and oats doubled.

Irish potatoes have only increased one-third, and sweet decreased one-half.

Live stock has trebled in value, and now amounts to the handsome total of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, or an average of nearly two hundred dollars for every family in the nation.

Animals slaughtered have nearly quadrupled in value, now amounting to four hundred millions of dollars annually.

Wool has increased from sixty to one hundred millions of pounds.

Cotton is half a million of bales above what it was in 1850, and three-fifths of its amount in 1860.

In only one instance is there a decrease of an important product; and that is in Indian corn, which falls short of the amount reported in 1860 by seventy-eight millions of bushels, or ten per cent. of the whole.

In some of the lesser products, however, the downcome is considerable. Silk cocoons are only a third of their former amount; hemp a sixth; peas and beans but one-third a third each. Buckwheat has decreased from seventeen millions of bushels to nine, and rye twenty-one millions of bushels to sixteen.

The farms themselves, as may be expected from this great increase of product, have risen in value from three to nine thousand millions of dollars; while farming implements, valued in 1850 at $151,587,638, now foot up $336,878,429—an annual increase of nine millions of dollars. Few minds can form even the remotest conception of what these numbers imply. The value of the farms in dollar bills would take an expert accountant, capable of getting over one hundred a minute, five hundred years to count them; or, if Communists and Internationals had their way, and their value was divided equally among the whole people, it would afford $1,000 to each family, in addition to the million or two which would be sure to stick to the hands of the dividers.

The farms have considerably increased in number, but diminished in size, from 199 to 153 acres, being on an average fifty acres each less than in 1850. This decrease extends to every state in the Union save four—Arkansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Mexico. Of the present number of farms (2,659,485) 6,875 are under three acres. Those with more than 10 acres and less than 500 have increased; those with less than 10 acres decreased in number; one-sixth of the whole are over 100 acres and under 500; but the largest number ($47,614) contain between 20 and 50 acres.

RURAL TOPICS.

THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF VEGETABLES.

Whether true or not, it is asserted that 160 bushels of shelled corn have been raised per acre. We do know of an instance of 137 fair, square-measured bushels being gathered to an acre on the rich bottom-land of Southern Ohio. 70 bushels of wheat also have been known; likewise 50 of rye, 100 of oats, 600 to 1,000 of potatoes, 1,500 of ruta-baga turnips per acre, and 400 lbs. of pumpkins from a single vine. These are extremes, however; but serve to show the occasional productiveness of Dame Nature.

It is stated 3,000 grains of oats have been produced from a single oat. It is, moreover, said that nearly 5,000 grains were produced in Ireland by 32 stalks, all springing from one seed, of the variety called the potato oats. Had these been sown the following season, and been equally prolific, 25,000,000 of grains would have been produced; and these, multiplying again in the same ratio, would produce a crop of about 350,000 bushels.

Sir Kenelm Digby asserts that in 1660 there was in the possession of the Jesuit Fathers of Paris a plant of barley, which they at the time kept as a great curiosity, and which consisted of 45 stalks springing from one root or grain, which produced 18,000 grains of barley. Also the same authority states that 576,810 grains of wheat, or 47 pounds and 7 oz., measuring 3¾ pecks, were produced the second year—a very great increase.

Ray counted 32,000 seeds in the head of a poppy, and 360,000 the product of one tobacco plant. Dodart states that the elm has produced 529,000 seeds. The seeds of the hogsbola and the fern confound all calculation by way of numbering.

The henbane, it is stated, will, from a single plant, at the end of four years, provided all the seed is sown, produce in that period 10,000,000,000,000,000 seeds, enough to seed the globe, allowing its surface to contain 1,400,350,599,014,400 square feet, giving seven plants to the foot. So of the product of a single grain of wheat, as above, it would not require many years to seed the whole surface of the earth.

A BIG WHEAT-FIELD.

There is said to be a grain-field on the west side of the San Joaquin River, near Stockton, which is no less than 35 miles in length and with an average width of eight miles, representing an area of 179,200 acres. Persons who have lately traveled through this immense grain-field estimate the total average yield at sixteen bushels to the acre, which will give a total yield of 2,867,200 bushels, or 86,015 tons. This amount of grain would load 8,601 cars, which, if made up in one train, would reach over 80 miles, or from Benicia to the Oakland wharf. There is, however, a much larger area cultivated in grain on the east side of the San Joaquin than on the west side. From Lathrop to Merced, a distance of over 50 miles, the railroad runs through an almost unbroken grain-field, extending as far as the eye can see on either side. The product of this whole valley will be much greater than ever before, and the railroad company will find it very difficult to move the immense amount to the market before the rainy season.

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We are now making a specialty of "Church Cushions," stuffed with PATENT ELASTIC SPONGE. It is cheaper than Hair, will hold its elasticity double the length of time, and is proof against moths.
We can refer to more than one hundred churches that are using the "Elastic Sponge Cushions." We invite investigation, and will be pleased to send circular referring to churches that are using our cushions.
HALEY, MORSE & CO.,
411 Washington st., Boston.

CANVASSERS WANTED
To sell the Celebrated
Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing Machine.
Address WILCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.,
658 Broadway, New York.

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Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st.,
Between BROADWAY and FIFTH AVE.
THE ROOT AND CADY PIANO.
THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED PIANO IN THE COUNTRY.
These Pianos are all *large size* and have all the improvements. Known to be durable and useful; such as a *Double Veneered Top and Bottom Board, Grand Action, Grand Scale, Full Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, etc.* Made from the best seasoned *material* and by the most skilful workmen.
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
ROOT & CADY,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Southwestern Wholesale Agents for the Steck and Weber Pianos and Mason and Hamlin Organs. Wholesale Dealers in Imported Goods, Strings, Accordions, Violins, etc., etc.

BACON & KARR'S PIANOS,
First-Class Instruments.
New Scales. New Styles.
New Prices. Very Low.
Wareroom No. 255 Greene Street,
near Eighth St., New York.
University Place cars pass the door.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.
NOVELLO'S Glees, Part Songs, etc., each.... 5c.
NOVELLO'S Church Music (Books), " .... 30c.
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NOVELLO'S Popular Songs (Books), " .... 30c.
NOVELLO'S Oratorios, " .... $1.00.
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Ask for NOVELLO'S Editions.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES AND LISTS TO
NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,
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ARION PIANO. These Piano-Fortes excel all others in even TONE, DURABILITY, AND FINISH. Write for descriptive circular and mention The Independent.
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JACKSONVILLE, ILLS.
This is a perfectly organized College of Music, with full corps of distinguished European and American Professors.
Best Instruction in Systems and on every String or Wind Instrument, and in every department of theory and practice, and at MUCH LESS THAN THE USUAL COST. Its Pianists, its Organists, its Violinists, its Cornet Player, its Flutist, and its Teachers of Singing unsurpassed in America.
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You ask WHY we can sell First Class 7 Octave Pianos for $290? We answer it costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents, all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but ship direct to families at Factory price, and warrant 5 years. Send for illustrated circular, in which we refer to 500 Bankers, Merchants, &c., using our Pianos in 40 States and Territories.
U. S. Piano Co., 865 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 35 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, January 25th, 1872.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of the Company is published in conformity with the provisions of the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks December 31st, 1870	$220,307 95
Premiums received during year ending December 31st, 1871	1,550,233 49
Total Premiums	$1,770,231 44
Premiums marked off as earned during the year 1871	$1,633,74 246
Paid Losses, Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Interest $1,200,538 05	
Returns of Premiums	950,235 06
Rebatements on Premiums received	$164,921 63

The Assets of this Company on the 31st December, 1871, were as follows:

Insurance.

THE virtues of the "GOLDEN NOW" have been told so often that to repeat them would seem to be unnecessary, and yet hardly a day passes but that some one has cause to repent of a neglected opportunity.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." This was the utterance of one whose intimate discernment of men and things, and whose knowledge of human nature, with all its weakness and its susceptibility for good or evil, has been a guiding star for generations.

Where is the man that can look back upon his past life and say, "I have never missed that chance"? How many are there who have not deferred until the "to-morrow," which never comes, the fulfillment of some obvious duty, and who has not known the misery and failure caused by such procrastination?

The value of the "GOLDEN NOW" cannot be better illustrated than in the question of life insurance, the vast importance of which lies in the fact that it provides at once against the consequences of a risk which may occur at any moment, and which is beyond all human power to avoid or control.

So innumerable are the instances of the danger of delay that come within the observation and experience of every one of us that we are astonished at the want of promptness shown in dealing with what is one of the most important steps in all men's lives. The events of a week, a day, nay, even of an hour, may be such as to render life insurance impracticable, setting aside the always impending possibility of death itself; and still it is deferred from day to day, from month to month, and perhaps from year to year, till some mischance occurs, and then the most anxious insurer finds that from impaired health or accidental injury the insurance company will not accept his application, and thus the only chance that was left to him for a simple duty to his family has passed away. Anxiety and care follow, with many useless regrets; and, when it is too late, that man would gladly make any personal sacrifice within his power to recall that "golden now."

This is the fate of hundreds. Let those who will reflect upon the truth of what we say, lay it to heart, and let not the dawning of another day which shall find them in health and vigor be suffered to decline before they have taken a step toward the future maintenance of their families, which may at any time and without warning be beyond their power to accomplish.

"Let not the future mantle of December
Machine Conceal the task doth, stern gray,
To doom your aged anguish to remember
The precious chances you refuse to day."

Financial & Commercial.

ANTEDILUVIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MR. CHARLES O'CONOR, in his letter addressed to the Louisville Convention, takes the ground that "the power of borrowing money on the public credit, either by paper issues or otherwise, should be absolutely annulled. Neither the Federal Government nor any other, down to the smallest civil division of a state, should possess it." He says that this power "is inconsistent with free republican institutions." The Constitution of the United States makes this one of the substantive powers of Congress, which has been exercised ever since the organization of the National Government. States and municipalities, under the authority of state legislatures, have been more or less borrowers of money during our whole political history; and, hence, according to the doctrine of this eminent lawyer, we have all been mistaken in supposing that we have been or are living under "republican institutions." The people, as we presume, are not quite ready to adopt either the conclusion or the premises from which Mr. O'Conor derives it.

There is no doubt that the power to borrow money, like every other power, may be abused; but no man, not intellectually befooled as a speculative visionary and abstractionist, will judge it expedient for this reason entirely to withhold the power from civil government. However wise may be the maxim to "pay as you go" referred to by Mr. O'Conor, still this maxim is true only with its limitations, qualifications, and numerous exceptions. It never has been true and will be, as a universal and absolute rule, to be put into practice among civilized men. The credit system, which implies the borrowing of money and promises to pay, as one of the necessary incidents of its existence, lies very largely at the basis of all the exchanges of society; and, if Mr. O'Conor's theory were generalized and rigidly carried out, men would rapidly be reduced to the savage state. Nine-tenths of the business exchanges, upon which their prosperity and thrift depend, would come to an end. No proposition can be better established than that the borrower of money, in thousands of instances, thereby best consults his own interests. In pledging his credit he acquires a power to make money which he otherwise would not possess. Often his necessities compel him to be a borrower, and wait for the period when he shall be able to liquidate the obligations thus contracted.

What is true of the individual is also true of a nation, state, or municipality. If a nation be compelled to conduct a war in the defense of its rights, as any nation may be, then it must impose the whole expense upon the people at the time, or it must resort to the borrowing of money and pledge its credit for future payment. No nation would be safe against the causes that might work out its destruction if by its organic law it were absolutely dispossessed of this power. It should be recollected that a nation is a political entity, acting through some system of civil government. Its interests are not simply those of the men now existing, but also of those who are to exist after them, during the whole period of its historic life; and, hence, when great public measures, whether of war or peace, are being prosecuted, at a large expense, there is not only justice but eminent propriety in imposing, at least, a part of the burden upon the future. Those not now existing, but who are to exist and reap the benefit, can well afford to pay a reasonable proportion of the bills. To use the credit of a nation for purposes that pertain to its highest good, but which cannot be secured without such use, is so manifestly an act of wise statesmanship and sound political economy that we really wonder how a man of Mr. O'Conor's reading and learning can be so befogged on so simple a problem. His system, if put into practice by nations, states, and municipalities, would be the end of nearly all progress and public improvement. As a rigid rule, to be invariably observed by individuals and communities, it would arrest the march and stagnate the business and political life of society. Mr. O'Connor is an extremest in so stating half a truth as to make it a gross practical absurdity.

Nor does he seem much wiser on the subject of taxation. If we understand him, he would pay all the expenses of Government, as they occurred, by *direct* taxes. He says: "The deceitful and fraudulent methods which have been devised to draw money from the pockets of the people without their consciousness of the imposition should be abolished. Duties and excises for revenue belong to this class." What, then, is left to supply the means of supporting the Government? Nothing but direct taxation—a system which admits of as many frauds as the indirect system of duties and excises, and which would be far more burdensome and less convenient to the people. There is no practicable way in which the revenue necessary for the ordinary expenditures of the Government can be so easily raised, and which in the end so equitably distributes tax burdens, as by a well-adjusted system of duties and excises. This is the experience of the world, especially in all progressive nations. Mr. O'Conor's mere *ipse dixit* against this experience is simply a puff-ball hurled against Gibraltar. Duties and excises, in the end, fall upon consumers, leaving it to their option to pay as much or as little as they please. They make the payment in comparatively small sums, at frequent intervals, and in the price of what they consume. They lose nothing by not being confronted once a year or once a month with the stern demands of a tax-collector. They pay as they consume; and the fact that they are not specially conscious of it at each time is surely no objection to the system of indirect taxation.

We entirely agree with Mr. O'Conor that the people should watch the Government, and hold it to a rigid responsibility for all its measures, whether of taxation or expenditure. Yet, when he proposes to withdraw all power of governmental loans, and raise all revenue by direct taxation, it seems to us that he ought to have been born before the Flood. At any rate, his political economy is thoroughly antediluvian.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

THE Geneva Arbitrators provided for by the Treaty of Washington are understood to have agreed upon an award to this country amounting to $15,500,000, for the direct damages inflicted upon our commercial marine, in consequence of the omission of Great Britain to discharge toward us the duties of international neutrality during our late war. All claims on the score of indirect and exemplary damages having been abandoned on our part, and, indeed, rejected by the Court of Arbitration, this was the amount of loss shown under the head of direct damages. The fact that the Court, acting under the rules contained in the sixth article of the Treaty, has made this award settles the question that in its judgment Great Britain was not faithful to her neutral obligations, and, hence, in international equity, is bound to make compensation for the direct losses resulting therefrom. At one time there was in the English mind a strong and even irritable public sentiment maintaining the reverse of this proposition. This sentiment appealed to English pride, and might, under bad statesmanship, have at last issued in hostilities between the two countries. The American people believed that they had a just claim against the British Government, and meant to insist upon it. The justice of the claim has now been affirmed by a tribunal to the acceptance of whose decision both governments have pledged their faith; and this ends all the complications between the two nations growing out of the "Alabama" question.

The seventh article of the Treaty of Washington provides that, in case the arbitrators decide against Great Britain, and fix upon a gross sum to be paid to the United States for all the claims referred to it, "the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award." This sum, within the period stipulated, will, doubtless, be paid; and then all that will remain of the famous "Alabama" claims will simply be the payment of those to whom these claims are due. A commission, as we presume, will be appointed to ascertain who are rightful claimants and what is the amount of their just claims; and then the apportionment will be made accordingly.

To the individuals who have been sufferers, and so long deprived of their dues, the result is one of simple justice. Yet the dollar-and-cent view of the case is insignificant when compared with the international and moral results which have been gained by the Treaty of Washington, followed by a Court of Arbitration peacefully to settle a grave difficulty between two great nations. One was the complainant, and the other the respondent denying the justice of the complaint, while neither was to be bullied or frightened by the other; yet both have consented that their differences should be submitted to impartial judges, by whose decision they were to be bound. In addition to this, both have agreed to accept three definite rules—and, indeed, including the supplemental article to the Treaty, four rules—in respect to neutral obligations, which promise much in the interests of peace between these two nations and much for the peace of the world. This certainly is immeasurably better than war. An example has been set which, while it speaks well for the civilization of the age, must exert a powerful influence upon the other nations of the earth.

THE DODGE ABOUT REVENUE LEGISLATION.

THE New York *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's non-partisan organ, last week offered to the public the following dodge:

"Senator Sherman's speech at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday, contains a new argument against Mr. Greeley. He claims that Mr. Greeley cannot sign a Free Trade bill, if Congress should happen to pass one, as his constitutional oath would require him to veto the bill, as contrary to his judgment. That is to say, his official oath would require him to carry out his own convictions, whatever Congress or the people might wish. This argument ought to be patented right off."

Senator Sherman's argument is not to be answered by such an effort at wit. Mr. Greeley, in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, did say that, in respect to legislation for "the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise," the President must not exercise the veto power; and, in the event of his election, he virtually pledged himself to sign all revenue bills passed by Congress, whether he approved of them or not. His object was to attract the votes of Free Traders, by assuring them that, although he is a "ferocious Protectionist," he would never veto any bill passed by Congress on the subject of revenue. This declaration led the New York *World* to speak of him as "a muzzled candidate."

Now, if Mr. Greeley should happen to be elected to the Presidency, he will be either an honest or a dishonest President. If honest, he will aim to comply with the terms of the official oath, which requires him to support the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution invests the President with the veto power, and makes it his official duty, under the solemnities of an oath, to sign all bills passed by Congress which he approves, and equally his duty not to sign those which he does not approve; but to return them, with his objections, to the house in which they originated. Such is the Constitution of the land under which Mr. Greeley would be elected, if elected at all, and whose mandates he would be sworn to obey. If, then, Congress should pass a Free Trade bill, and the bill should be contrary to the judgment of Mr. Greeley, being President, his constitutional oath would require him to withhold his signature therefrom; and, if he failed to do so, he would not only violate the express injunction of the Constitution, but would be guilty of perjury. The people not only elect, but through their Constitution expressly instruct the President "to carry out his own convictions" in the official exercise of the veto power. It is his duty to have "convictions," and to express them by signing the bills he approves, and by withholding his signature from those he does not approve, and thus remitting them to Congress for further consideration. All this is just as true of revenue bills as it is of any others.

Yet Mr. Greeley, for the sake of winning the Free Trade vote, takes a position which on one subject would make him a perjured President. He tells the people in advance that on this one subject he would not do what the Constitution commands every President to do. He is worse than merely "a muzzled candidate." He is a candidate pledging himself beforehand to do what no honest President can do—to defy his oath of office. An honest President, who believes in the doctrine of Protection, as Mr. Greeley professes to do, must veto a Free Trade bill, and submit it to the test of being passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress, or of failing for the want of such a majority. His only escape from so doing is by an act of palpable perjury. This official act, for the performance of which, among other things, the President is elected, is not carrying out his "convictions" against Congress, or against the wishes of the people, except in the manner for which the Constitution provides. The *Tribune's* evasion of the point made by Senator Sherman is, hence, a mere dodge. The point is a good one. Mr. Greeley, in his anxiety to win votes from the Free Traders, has had the folly to butt his head right against the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States.

NORTHERN PACIFC RAILWAY BONDS.

THE bonds of this company are being placed with satisfactory rapidity, we are pleased to learn, sales being regularly effected, regardless of the condition of the money market; for the reason that they are looked upon by investors as furnishing the most ample and certain security of any high-interest bond in the country, they being the obligation of a strong corporation, and a first lien upon the franchises, road, and lands of the company.

The lands, amounting to 23,000 acres per mile, are generally of great richness, whose value will be largely enhanced by the building of the road. They are already being sold to settlers, who will soon throng the line of this road. We predict that the lands will yield the company, on an average, over $100,000 per mile, which will more than build and equip the road.

Sales are now being made, and the bonds reserved in payment at 10 per cent. above their par value, which bonds are canceled; and thus the security grows better day by day, by the retirement of canceled bonds.

The road will be finished to the Missouri River within 60 days, which will make between 500 and 600 miles of completed road, which will enjoy a large traffic during the next season, connecting, as it does, the great lakes with the Upper Missouri and furnishing transportation to the citizens of Montana. That portion of the road now finished has a handsome traffic.

Upon the completion of the section referred to, the company will be entitled to nearly eleven million acres of land, sales of which, computed at the prices obtained by the Union Pacific Railroad Company ($4.18), would realize to the company $45,000,000 and upward; and it is expected that these lands will yield a larger price.

It is said by experts that the stumpage alone upon their timber lands near the western terminus will, at the current prices, yield the company nearly sufficient to build the whole road.

All that is required by the Company, therefore, to be able to meet its liabilities represented by its bonds, is the construction of the road and a careful management of its large assests. And there is probably no corporation in our midst composed of men of higher integrity or greater ability to accomplish its purposes than the directors and managers of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; and no fiscal agents who enjoy to a greater extent the confidence of the community as bankers than the great house of Jay Cooke & Co., the financial agents of this company.

The certain element of success in the enterprise, coupled with its able management, furnishes the fullest satisfaction to the community; and, hence, its securities are eagerly sought for.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

FROM the Philadelphia *Ledger* we extract the following interesting statement of the coal trade of Pennsylvania for the past week:

"The net anthracite coal tonnage for the week from all sources was 407,557 tons, and for the year 13,380,477 tons, against 9,183,275 tons to the same date last year, being an increase in the tonnage of anthracite coal of 4,097,202 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 52,983 tons, and for the year 1,722,377 tons, against 1,533,164 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 189,213 tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was 460,540 tons, and for the year 15,002,854 tons, against 10,736,439 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 4,266,415 tons. We report a steady market at unchanged prices both to the trade and by retail. The Lehigh Navigation is delivering stove coal at $6.50 per long ton. Other retail dealers advertise good Schuylkill coal at the same price. The receipts of coal at Port Richmond for week ending 14th inst. were 47,000 tons; shipments, 55,000 tons; balance on hand, 40,000 tons. Freights to Boston $2.85; Providence $1.90 to $2, New York $1.20. Vessels continue in good supply. Price of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipment east of New Brunswick, south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Schuylkill egg and ash, $3.90 to $4; white ash lump, steamboat, broken, egg, and stove, $3.60 to $3.75; chestnut, $2.80 to $3. Locust mountain, steamboat, broken, and egg, $3.65 to $3.80; stove, $3.75 to $3.85; and chestnut, $2.90 to $3.15. There is steadily more demand for coal as winter approaches; and, while we do not quote any advance in prices, the trade welcome reports of lessened stocks at coal centers eastward, as precursors of the desired rise. As yet, however, we do not see any very marked evidence of a short supply of coal. The larger tracts of anthracite coal-lands are steadily going into the hands of the six or eight large carrying companies."

—An official report makes the cost of the Hoosac Tunnel since the state took possession, and including interest and scrip issued earlier, as $7,985,501 up to January 1st, 1872. This includes $1,477,905 paid to the Shanlys on their contract. There will be due them $3,116,863 for work not yet paid for. The estimated cost of a railroad from the western portal to North Adams is $164,635; for engineering and other expenses, $70,000; for interest and loans to March 1st, 1874, $1,100,000; for premiums and exchange, $325,735; and for expenditures ordered this year, $30,000.

—An official document published in Paris gives the following statistics of maritime disasters during the months of April, May, and June of this year. This statement gives the number of sailing vessels totally lost during those three months as 551. Of this number 305 were English, 48 French, 61 American, 29 German, 4 Greek, 12 Italian, 12 Dutch, 17 Norwegian, 4 Danish, 5 Swedish, 4 Portuguese, 2 Austrian, 14 Spanish, 1 Russian, 3 Turkish, 2 Brazilian, 1 Peruvian, 2 Belgian, and 25 unknown.

—The stolen records of St. Joseph County, Michigan, were found the other night, buried in the woods near Three Rivers. Many of the books and papers were nearly destroyed by mould and wet. The hiding place was revealed to Deputy Sheriff Hatch by some persons acting in behalf of the unknown thieves, through their attorney in Chicago; for which information St. Joseph County is to pay thirty-five hundred dollars.

—Gas is furnished to consumers in London at the rate of 3*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 feet. Several railways, however, obtain it at 2*s.* 3*d.* The engineer of the Gas Consumers' Association, in a recent meeting to break up the monopoly, said the quality of the gas was so bad that the lamposts had to be painted white to keep people from running against them.

—The land grants made to railroad corporations in Minnesota, including those which they have already received and those which they will receive on the completion of their roads, amount to 13,223,780 acres in the state. This is equal to the whole area of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and one-half of New Hampshire.

—By the laws of Maine a railroad is, on request, to draw over its roads the cars of any other railroad connecting with it at reasonable times, and for a toll not exceeding its ordinary rates. When it neglects, the connecting road may run cars with its own engines over the road.

—The San Francisco papers of the 2d inst. contain an advertisement for 3,000 men to work on the Oregon and California, Oregon Central, and Northern Pacific railroads.

—The Treasury Department, in accordance with the advice of its solicitor, will exact the old duty on imported goods arriving July 31st too late for entry.

—The cotton brokers and factors at Galveston propose to change their association into a formal Cotton Exchange.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have to report continued ease in the money market up to the close of the last week and to the commencement of the present one, the rates on call loans being 3 to 5 per cent. But no one expects this condition of affairs to last much longer; and the loss of reserve, as shown by the last week's Bank Statement, taken in connection with the continued shipments of currency to the West from this financial center, shows that the low rates of interest are the result of some deep-laid scheme for creating unwarranted confidence in the market. Outside of the banks, which make no loans under 6 or 7 per cent., the only lenders on the Street are the members of the "Smith clique," the brokers of the clique being the principal officers; and they have it in their power to create a panic whenever they shall think it to their advantage. The theory of the old operators of the Street is that this Smith clique are doing their best to keep up prices, to enable them to sell out and to sell "short"; and that they will, before long, call in their loans and put up the rates of interest to ½ per cent. a day, so as to break the market.

The Bank Statement of Saturday showed a further loss in legal reserve of about $600,000, and so small a margin left that the banks will not dare to reduce it lower. But, notwithstanding all these discouraging facts, the "bulls" have been operating with great confidence during the week, and have forced up the prices of some of the most worthless of the cheap stocks—such as Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Erie, and Union Pacific. A "corner" has been established in Erie of so stringent a character that the stock has been worth to borrowers ½ to ¾c. a day, and it is understood that the German operators on this side might, if they saw fit, force up the rates much higher; but they find it for their interest to act with caution, and they, doubtless, find it more profitable to be "milking the Street" half per cent. a day than to force the "shorts" into paying 4 to 5 per cent., and thereby put an end to speculating altogether. In Union Pacific shares there is a large "short" interest, as well as in Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central, and the indications are favorable to a rise; but the stock of these companies, though less than the others, is not concentrated in so few hands and a "corner" is more difficult.

Pacific Mail keeps up very steady under the confirmation of the loss of the company's steamship "America," by fire, at Yokohama.

The rest of the Stock Market is without special interest, except a new movement in Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This stock has been very quiet of late; but since it went into the hands of the Smith-Gould party everybody is afraid to touch it, and the transactions in it have been very small until Monday, when, without any apparent cause, the common stock suddenly dropped to 39¼, a fall of 5 per cent. in one day, and the preferred stock dropped off 6 per cent., selling down to 48. No explanation is given for this movement, and it is regarded with great suspicion.

The Gold Market continued steady at about 113 up to Saturday; but on Monday the price grew suddenly stronger and advanced to 113¾. This was the more surprising because the official announcement of the awards on account of the "Alabama" damages were published on Saturday, and it is now certain that the amount for the damages committed by the three British-rebel cruisers—the "Alabama," the "Shenandoah," and the "Florida"—is $15,500,000, which will be paid at Washington within twelve months from the day the awards were made.

The fall trade is reported in every quarter to be very active, and larger than last year; while the collections are remarkably good and satisfactory to our jobbing merchants.

A few heavy failures in the grocery trade have taken place, mostly among houses that speculated in coffee and tea; but they do not affect the financial aspect of affairs, except to the extent of rendering the banks very cautious in taking the paper of other grocery houses.

We are pleased to learn that the *Daily Financial Record* of this city has achieved a decided success and has become a necessity to all our business men.

QUOTATIONS OF CITY BANK STOCKS, MONDAY, SEPT. 16TH.

	Offered.	*Asked.*
New York	132	135
Manhattan	113	115
Merchants'	110	113
Mechanics'	—	—
America	150	—
City	120	—
Phenix	101	—
Tradesmen's	146	—
Fulton	137	—
Butchers' and Drovers'	—	140
Merchants' Exchange	90	—
Leather Manufacturers	175	—
State of New York	110	—
Commonwealth	114½	115
Broadway	—	200
Ocean	—	90
Mercantile	120	—
American Exchange	105	115
Chatham	130	—
Bank of North America	—	104½
Hanover	100	—
Irving	100	—
Metropolitan	134	138
Grocers'	100	104
Market	128	—
Shoe and Leather	100	109
Corn Exchange	125	135
Continental	93	98
Marine	100	—
Commonwealth	86	90
Importers' and Traders'	—	—
Park	152	—
N. Y. National Exchange	97	—
Central National	100	100¼
Fourth National	111	111¾
Ninth National	110	111
Tenth National	90	—
Eleventh Ward	100	—
Second National	100	103½

INVESTING MONEY.

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, Government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold, and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

DRY GOODS.

THE past week has been a very active one with the jobbers, and the sales from first hands have been on a reasonably liberal scale, especially in most descriptions of domestic goods, the recent marking down of prices in bleached sheetings and shirtings having stimulated purchasers, and the belief being generally entertained that no further decline would take place this fall. Some of the buyers who had been waiting for another "concession," when they made up their minds to "take hold," found some difficulty in making up their assortments. In addition to the general activity of business, it is encouraging to learn that the country merchants, and particularly Western merchants, are paying up promptly; but it is also reported that longer credits are generally demanded. The city trade is unusually active, and the larger houses report an increase of sales over the corresponding week of 1871.

Unbleached sheetings and shirtings have undergone no change since last week; but the prices of standard makes, as well as of lower grades, are, perhaps, more firm, though the aggregate of sales from first hands has been somewhat less.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings sold to so large an extent after the reduction in the fabrics of the New York Mills, week before last, that the sales of last week were considerably less, owing to the fact of some of the popular makes being entirely closed out from the hands of agents. In some instances an advance of half a cent a yard has been established, and prices of all grades are firm.

Printing cloths are still in good demand, and the market for standards, in the gray, extra quality, is firm at 8 cents.

Prints are selling freely, and the demand for dark effects is active, with a small supply of popular makes in first hands. Twelve cents a yard is the established price for the favorite styles.

Ginghams are selling more freely than has been the case in a long while, and prices for the favorite makes are well maintained.

Cotton flannels are in active demand, and the sales have been large from first hands, with firmly-sustained prices.

Cotton yarn has been reduced in price one cent a pound, and sales at the reduction are considerably larger.

Corset jeans are in rather active demand, but the sales are mostly in small lots, at steady prices.

Cambrics are in steady demand, and prices for the best black and assorted colors are steady and unchanged.

Rolled jaconets are selling freely, and the stock in first hands has been considerably lessened; but prices continue without change.

Silesias are in the usual demand at this season; but the supply is reported as small and prices are firm.

In other descriptions of domestic cotton goods there are no essential changes to report. Prices are generally firm.

Worsted dress goods are in good demand, with large sales from the agents, at steady prices.

Woolens have generally sold less freely during the past week, and woolen shawls are not in so active demand; but the desirable styles are selling steadily, and prices of the various makes are well maintained.

Cloths and overcoatings cannot be reported as active, and agents are disappointed by the limited sales of the better qualities of popular makes.

Fancy cassimeres of good styles and of the leading qualities are in firm demand, at steady prices; but the low grades are dull and prices are yielding.

Satinets are in fair demand at the reduced quotations, but the sales are on a limited scale.

Flannels are in more active demand, particularly for the standard makes; and the sales have been large, at steady prices.

Blankets are selling less freely, but the demand is steady and prices are well maintained.

In foreign goods there is nothing new to report. The importations continue large, the auction-rooms are well supplied with seasonable goods, and the sales are satisfactory to the importers. Black and colored silks of the better qualities are in something better demand, and prices are steadily firm. The demand is spread over the city trade opens for fancy colors and suitings; of which the supply is large. The finer descriptions of woolens, cloths, and overcoatings are in better demand.

TO INVESTORS.

TO THOSE who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest (equal now to 8½ currency) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one third greater than U. S. 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation, with a large business, the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds, now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, etc., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND WASHINGTON,
Financial Agents, N. P. R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered, 30 years to run. Interest at 8 per cent., payable February and August. Interest and principal payable in gold. Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall st.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall Street, N. Y., offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily balances at the rate of Four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, etc., etc., for Investors.

GROCERS' MARKET REVIEW.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT," BY H. K. THURBER & CO., 175 *and* 175 *Chambers*, 294, 296, 298 *Greenwich street New York.*

COFFEES.—The market has been very dull for invoices and lines, the large quantity on the way here and the Baltimore failures having had a paralyzing effect. The well-worn argument of short production and increased consumption, causing an era of high prices, is for the present at a discount. Choice qualities of Brazils continue scarce, and sell readily at relatively high prices; while low and medium grades are nominal. East and West India goods are somewhat lower from first hands; although jobbers, who are losing money on present stocks, make concessions with extreme reluctance. The present prospects denote a still further decline.

FISH AND SALT.—Mackerel continue to come forward in quantity sufficient for the demand and sell readily at full values. Codfish are in good request. Smoked Herring in active jobbing demand, at steady values. Dutch Herring are slightly easier, with a good demand. Gloucester advices indicate a steady market, with a scarcity of Bay Mackerel. Liverpool Fine Salt, in the absence of any late arrivals, is active and firm. West India is in moderate request. Ground is steady.

FRUITS.—In Foreign Dried but little is doing in invoices; but the aggregate of the jobbing trade is considerable, with but slight variation in prices. Citron tends upward. The supply is meager. Prunes are in good demand for good parcels. Layer Raisins steady for prime selections and slightly lower for irregular lots. Nuts are firmer. Foreign Green and Domestic Dried are without essential change, with a fair supply of each.

MOLASSES.—Boilers having supplied their wants, but little is doing; but prices are steady and firm. The bulk of the present stock consists of medium Porto Ricos, unsuitable for grocers and too good for refining; hence the quietness in these grades. Choice and Prime Foreign are limited in quantity and command full figures. The stock of Domestic is down to the minimum point and best selections bring extreme rates.

RICE is in good demand at unchanged prices, with a scarcity of Patna.

SPICES.—The market is active and generally buoyant. Cloves have sold largely at full rates. Pepper is very firm. Nutmegs are strong. Pimento higher. Cassia and Mace in request. The tendency on all is upward, with increased activity in invoices and a lively jobbing demand.

SUGARS.—Refined are higher, with increased activity and a buoyant market. Refiners in general are oversold, leaving small supplies to come on the market; and as the demand is active and Raws have advanced materially, the market is in a strong position and tends upward. Producers now refuse to sell in advance of production, in consequence of the higher value of Raws. The market for Raws has been unusually active, and large transactions have taken place, at a decided advance, closing very strong, with a disposition on the part of holders to insist on higher values. The abundance of the fruit crop increases the demand for both Refined and Raw.

SYRUPS continue very active for all grades, the finer qualities especially. Refiners are fully sold up, and in some instances in advance of production. The demand continues good and higher values are anticipated. Sugarhouse is in increased demand for export, with an advance on barrels, and hhds. firm.

TEAS.—The demand continues light, except from the retail trade. Jobbers show no inclination to increase stocks, and are buying in a small way to keep up their assortment; and, as there are more sellers than buyers, the market is in favor of the latter. The failure of a prominent tea dealer has a depressing effect on the market. There is a slight improvement in low-grade Greens, which are in demand for the Canada market.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT."

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.

BREADSTUFFS, Etc.—The market for Flour has ruled pretty steady throughout the week, with a firmer feeling toward the close. The demand for the Provinces, South America, and West Indies continues active, clearing the market of most of the medium and low grades. New Wheat Flour is plentier, and desirable qualities meet with ready sale, but inferior grades are inactive. Winter Wheat Flour is in good demand, with but slight variation in prices. Southern is firmer, at an improvement in values and active business. But little doing in Oregon and California. Larger receipts are expected soon; but the late heavy rains in some of the Western States, causing damage to the Wheat crop, tends to strengthen the Flour market. Rye Flour is firm and somewhat active. Corn Meal is quiet, without variation in price. The Wheat market has varied from dull to fairly active, with a good local and shipping demand. Supplies are light and Cable advices favor sellers. The larger portion of the receipts are new, unsuitable for shipping; hence some irregularity in prices and the difficulty of shippers to find suitable lots. Prime Winter and Spring are scarce, and a lack of a full assortment restricts the milling demand. The Corn market has oscillated from weak to strong, with liberal receipts and active export demand. The new crop is supposed to be very large and beyond danger from frost. Rye is inactive. Oats are in good request and firm. Barley is not in sufficient demand to make a market. Barley Malt is steady, with a fair demand.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Bricks* are in large supply, and the market is lower and quiet. *Cement* is steady. *Glass* of all kinds is very strong at quoted rates. *Hair* is without change. *Lime* is inactive. *Lumber* is very quiet. *Laths* are without change.

COTTON.—The market is dull and irregular, both for spot and future. Sales to a fair extent have taken place at a full half cent decline. Advices from the other side have a tendency to weaken the market, and favorable crop reports induce caution.

METALS.—The market for Scotch Pig is very firm and American shows a strong market. Foreign Rails are quiet. Scrap is irregular and generally dull. Refined Bar is steady and firm. Charcoal Steel has advanced. Ingot Copper is improving in tone, with a better demand. Manufactured is steady. Pig Lead is slightly in buyers' favor. Refined is dull, at unchanged values. Nails have taken a further upward turn and are firm, with limited stock and fair demand. Steel is held strongly at old rates. Shot steady. Spelter nominal. Pig Tin is in light request, but held firmly, pending the Dutch sale, which is unusually small. Plates are decidedly quiet. Iron Wire is very firm. Zinc steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Broom Corn is without change in values, as the new crop will be large. Brooms are inactive. Cooperage Stock is in fair demand. Drugs and Dyes steady and firm, with higher values for Opium. Dyewoods quiet. Feathers steady. Gunnies quiet. Hardware is in fair request, with an upward tendency. Hay and Straw are in fair request, with a good shipping demand for the former; retail qualities are higher. Hemp is higher and firm. Hides are in modest request, but firm. Hops continue in buyers' favor, with a very light business. The harvest is about completed and the quality said to be good and quantity in excess of last year. India Rubber is dull. Indigo is in fair jobbing request. Leather is active and firm, especially for Hemlock Sole. Paints are in diminished request. Clover Seed is in speculative demand. Timothy steady. Flax Seed higher. Goat and Deer Skins steady. Tallow inactive and steady. Tobacco in good demand and firm for all descriptions. Freights active, with a scarcity of tonnage. Upward inclination in prices on all and higher rates for Grain.

OILS, NAVAL STORES, Etc.—Crude Whale Oil is steady. Menhaden firm. Linseed firm at a slight advance. Petroleum is quiet, sellers and buyers being apart in their views. Bulk Crude is offered lower, without response. Refined is firm. Naphtha is steady. Spirits Turpentine is irregular, advancing and receding alternately. Medium Rosins are lower. Other kinds steady. Tar is decidedly lower. Pitch steady.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in slightly better demand, at about previous rates. Dressed Hogs steady at 6¾ to 7¼ cents per pound. Bacon is steady, without much activity. Cut Meats are in good request and firm. Smoked Meats in fair jobbing demand. Lard continues firm and quiet. Beef is inactive, but less dull than for some time past.

WOOL.—Domestic Fleece Wool is quiet; transactions are very small, at about previous ratings. But little has come forward as yet, farmers' views continuing above present offers. For Native Pulled there is more inquiry. Foreign is quiet, but held firmly on Cable advices of a large attendance and slight advance at the opening London auction sales. The inquiry here increases, but manufacturers decline anything more than a supply for positive wants in the present state of the market for their manufactures. Increased activity in Wool cannot be looked for until a revival takes place in the goods trade.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17TH, 1872.

[EXCEPTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

THE supply of Beeves continues liberal; but, fully one-third of the receipts being very poor stock, Prime and Choice are in request at advanced prices, while Ordinary average less than last week. Slaughterers, as well as Butchers, consult their pecuniary interests in purchasing Cattle in fine order, at the relative difference in values. The demand for Fat Cattle increases, whilst poor lots are ignored. The demand for Calves is good with a strong tone. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs are lighter, and the demand is active at better prices. Swine continue to arrive liberally and the market is steady.

BEEVES.—Receipts 9,719. Sales at 13¼ to 14¾ cents per pound for Prime to Extra; 12 to 13 cents for Medium to Good; 9¼ to 12 cents for Poor to Ordinary; 7¾ to 9¼ cents for Texas and Cherokees.

MILCH COWS $35 to $85 per head. Arrived, 105 head.

CALVES.—Receipts 2,732. Values 7 to 10 cts. per pound for Veals and $5.50 to $12.50 per head for Grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts 23,436. Sales Sheep at 5 to 7 cts. per pound, with a few Extra at 7¼ cts., Lambs 6 to 9 cts., and Extras 9¼ cts.

SWINE.—Receipts 40,720. Held at 5¾ cts. per pound.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16th, 1872.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.			
Merrimack, D	11½	Wamsutta	9